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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 24. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1868. NO. 4.

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From the Raleigh Sentinel.

The "Constitutional Convention," (So-Called.)

MORNING SESSION.

MONDAY, Feb. 24, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. J. W. Hood (negro).

Harris, of Wake (negro), presented a memorial concerning a divorce case. Referred,

Mr. Andrews, another of the same nature, which was also referred.

Mr. Pool, from the committee on Relief, submitted two ordinances, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Forkner, from the select committee on final adjournment, a resolution that this Convention will adjourn, *sine die*, on Tuesday the 10th day of March, at 12 o'clock, M.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, the report was accepted.

He then moved that it be made the special order, at 10½ o'clock, on Monday next. Carried.

RESOLUTIONS, ORDINANCES, &C.

By Mr. McDonald, of Chatham: A resolution in favor of establishing a Penitentiary. Referred.

By Mr. Colgrove: A resolution limiting the duration of speeches. Lies over.

By Mr. Abbott: An ordinance incorporating the Northwestern and North Carolina Railroad.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The report of the committee on Immigration and Statistics, establishing an Agent in the city of New York, was taken up.

The question recurred upon the amendment of Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, striking out, in the 5th line, the words "the Governor shall appoint," and inserting "the people shall elect."

Mr. Jones, of Washington, was opposed to this multiplicity of draughts upon the Public Treasury. (The Agent is to be paid $2,000, and the Treasurer is directed to pay all the other necessary expenses of the agency.) You have already established too many high salaried offices for this poverty stricken State. He thought this measure a quixotic enterprise in every particular.

The Chair interrupted the speaker, saying that a motion to indefinitely postpone had heretofore been made.

Mr. Rich hoped the gentleman would be allowed to go on, for this was a rehash of the harangue he gave them some days ago.

Mr. Turner said that if it *was* a rehash, it was very good, and he wished to hear it.

The Chair: "Go on, sir; go on—the House seems inclined to listen to you."

Mr. Jones resumed his remarks, stating his objections to the measure. He did not think that the peasantry of Europe would come down to this section among the colored class. No, they would turn their footsteps towards the West, where white labor prevailed.

Pending the discussion, the hour arrived to resume the

SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Mr. Pool, the Chairman, took the floor. He commenced his speech by declaring that, for the last ten years, he had opposed the institution of slavery on *principle*. He scouted the idea of negro supremacy, as being utterly impossible. It was only made the watchword of the Conservatives, for political effect, &c. In regard to a liberal course being pursued towards the men who were lately engaged in the rebellion, he read a letter signed by Logan, Boutwell, Colfax, Laflin, and other leading Radicals in Congress, recommending as few alterations in the Constitution as possible, and a lenient course towards the men formerly in rebellion. He thought that any clause of disfranchisement in the Constitution would result most disastrously. He regretted that gentlemen had seen fit to drag up the dead form of the late rebellion, and rake the ashes from its smouldering ruins. He regretted their appeals to passion and prejudice. He thought they should lay aside all such unworthy feelings. He would appeal to the colored people; they had tasted the sweets of liberty, the shackles had fallen from their limbs; let those shackles for white and black men, be buried forever.—He appealed to the ultra men upon this floor to pause ere they took such a fatal step. He hoped that the minority report would be voted down, and also the minority Republican report, and that the 1st section of the majority report would be adopted, with the understanding that additional sections may be offered in the nature of provisions.

The general debate being closed, Mr. Abbott moved to take the first section of the majority report.

Galloway (negro) withdrew his substitute in favor of that of Mr. French, of Bladen.

The article on suffrage of the majority report was read.

In section 1 Mr. Heaton moved to strike out in fifth line, "three months," (residence of voter in county) and insert "thirty days."

Mr. Pool accepted.

Mr. King, of Lenior, objected, saying it would open the door to fraud. He thought three months a short enough time.

Mr. Heaton's amendment created a good deal of debate.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, called for the yeas and nays, but the call was not sustained.

The question was put and the amendment was adopted.

The question recurred upon the substitute of Mr. French, of Bladen, distranchising all persons who, previous to the war, held Executive and Judicial offices, but providing that the Legislature, by a two-thirds vote, may remove such disabilities.

Mr. French moved that it be adopted as a substitute for the first section, as already amended. He said that this would leave the distranchisement question as Congress had fixed it, but provides further, that the General Assembly may remove such disabilities, and it does not interfere with *men whose disabilities Congress might* see fit to relieve before the ratification of this Constitution.

Hood, (negro,) was opposed to the amendment.

Mr. Welker said the proposed amendment would disfranchise the best Union men in the State, who took office at the hands of Union men to protect them.

Mr. French replied that the disabilities of such men could be removed by the Legislature.

Mr. Welker: Why should not this Convention do this now? It had the power to do so.

Mr. Heaton said that, under the reconstruction acts and the Howard amendment, all would be permitted to vote, though some might be prevented from holding office. It would be, therefore, if this substitute was adopted, a direct opposition to the policy of Congress. It might be his feeling that the Congress should have restricted suffrage, but it was not that he "loved Cæsar less but Rome more" which impelled him to oppose the amendment.

[Here a lengthy colloquy took place between several of the Radicals as to the nature of the Howard amendment, &c., with which it would be profitless to cumber our columns.]

Mr. Pool said that as this debate would seemingly never end, he called the previous question.

Various objections and points of order were raised, but the rules were read and the call was sustained.

The question recurred upon Mr. French's substitute. The yeas and nays were called and resulted as follows: Yeas 25, nays 77.

Mr. Jones, of Washington, desired to offer his amendment, but Mr. Pool contended that the previous question cut off all debate upon this section.

[Three or four delegates, entertaining different opinions, were on the floor at the same time. The Chair begged that gentlemen would not all speak at once. The Chair was inclined to rule adversely, and endeavored to explain to Mr. Jones why and wherefore. Mr. Jones couldn't see the force of such reasoning. Mr. Chairman was sorry that the gentleman could not *understand* his explanation. Mr. Jones said he would *like* to *understand him*, but that was impossible. After some further debate the Chairman appealed to the Secretary to know whether the amendment had been on the table before the previous question was put. On being told that it was,]

Mr. Jones' amendment was at last put to a vote and lost.

The section, as amended, was carried.

At section 2, Mr. Jones, of Washington, moved to strike it out and insert: "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide, from time to time, for the registration of all electors, but no person shall be allowed to register, vote or hold office without having first taken and subscribed an oath of loyalty to the Constitution, in opposition to secession, and in favor of the civil and political equality of all men, &c. [See Jones' remarks of Saturday.]

Mr. Tourgee wished to amend by substituting the oath of the minority report of Messrs. Candler and Congleton.

Mr. Pool moved to lay both amendments on the table.

The yeas and nays were called and resulted—yeas 44, nays 53.

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Messrs. Abbott, Ashley, Baker, Benbow, Bradley, Cherry, (negro), Colgrove, Daniel, Dowd, Durham, Ellis, Etheridge, Forkner, George, Graham, of Orange, Heaton, Hodnett, Hollowell, Ing, Jones, of Caldwell, King, of Lenoir, Legg, Lennon, Long, Marler, McCubbins, Merritt, McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, Mullican, Nance, Nicholson, Parker, Peterson, Pool, Rich, Rodman, Sanderlin, Stilly, Sweet, Taylor, Watts, Williams of Sampson, Williams, of Wake.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Messrs. Andrews, Aydlott, Blume, Bryan, Carter, Candler, Chilson, Cox, Dickey, Duckworth, Epps, (negro), Fisher, French, of Bladen, French, of Chowan, Fullings, Galloway, (negro), Garland, Glover, Graham, of Montgomery, Gully, Gunter, Harris, of Wake, (negro). Harris, of Franklin, Hay, Hayes, of Robeson, Highsmith, (negro), Hoffler, Hobbs, Hood, (negro), Hyman, (negro), Jones, of Washington, Kinney, Lee, (negro), Mann, May, Moore, Morton, Murphy, Parks, Petree, Pierson, (negro), Ragland, Ray, Renfrow, Rhodes, Robbins, (negro), Rose, Smith, Stilwell, Teague, Tourgee, Tucker, Turner, Welker.

The question recurred upon Mr. Tourgee's amendment. The yeas and nays were called and the vote stood: yeas 33, nays 63.

Mr. Abbott moved to amend by inserting section three of the minority report in place of section two, of the majority report, with the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am truly and devotedly attached to the Union of all the States, and opposed to any dissolution of the same; that I entertain no political sympathy with the instigators and leaders of the rebellion or with the enemies of the Union, nor approbation of their principles or purposes; that I will neither by word or act encourage or countenance a spirit of sedition or disaffection towards the government of the United States or laws thereof; and that I will sustain and defend the Union of these States, and will discourage and resist all efforts to destroy or impair the same."

Mr. Jones, of Washington, objected to it on the gound that it did not protect loyalty. His oath would not disqualify any loyal man.

Mr. Tourgee objected to it on the ground that it was too lenient.

Pending further discussion, the House, on motion of Mr. Renfrow, adjourned until 7½ o'clock this evening,

NIGHT SESSION.

MONDAY, Feb. 24, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 7½ o'clock.

The Suffrage question was resumed.

Mr. Abbott withdrew his amendment, in order, he said, to arrive at a direct vote on the substitute of Mr. Jones, of Washington.

Mr. Durham demanded the yeas and nays, and the call was sustained.

Mr. Heaton said, before a final vote was taken, he would call for a division. He said that there was a great difference of opinion among us; he thought the substitute ill-advised; in a few months it would be considered an odious test oath. He thought the incorporation of this measure in the Constitution would jeopardize the ratification of it. He appealed to the colored men on the floor to join in voting down this measure. He could assure them their rights would be amply protected by the provisions of the Howard amendment, which would be incorporated in the Constitution of the United States and the State Constitution.

Mr. Rich warned the gentlemen on this floor, that the passage of such an infamous test oath would dig the grave of Republicanism in this State.

Mr. Jones, of Washington, advocated, at some length, his amendment. He thought that the incorporation of this oath would enhance its chances of success. He said that this oath did not disfranchise any one, and if one did not choose to recognize the political and civil equality of all men, by taking this oath, it was his own fault. Oganizations were being perfected in order to defeat this Constitution, and he, as a good Republican, felt in duty bound to offer any legitimate check-mate that he could. When a man presents himself to register, the question would be asked if he voted against the Constitution; if he replies "yes," the Registrar, if he be an honest man, will say "stand aside, sir; you cannot take this oath, for, in voting against the Constitution you voted against political and civil equality."

Mr. Rodman characterized Mr. Jones' speech as unnatural and vindictive. He was surprised at such a speech falling from the lips of the gentleman, disfranchising those among whom he was reared and with whom he had associated through life. He (Mr. Rodman) would be ashamed to face his constituents, after giving utterance to such unnatural, vindictive sentiments. He said the government did not demand such a proceeding. The colored people did not sanction such a measure, but here is a *North Carolinian*, who gets up and boldly proposes to inflict this harsh and oppressive measure, proscribing not only his fellow-citizens, but his own neighbors and associates.

Mr. Abbott thought that there should be some kind of an oath; it would not hurt a loyal man to take an oath of this nature. Some men would make a face in swallowing the pill, no matter how much the pill was sugar-coated. (Applause, on the strength of which the speaker grew more vindictive.)

Mr. Heaton said that he had already uttered his sentiments upon this matter, and did not wish to repeat them. He intended to strive to give to the people a good, just and wise Constitution, and, when he had done that, he could face his constituents with a good conscience. He proposed the following oath, for both office holders and voters, which he offered as an amendment to Mr. Jones' proposition:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith,—so help me God."

Mr. Tourgee, of course, advocated Jones' amendment.

Mr. Read said that it was not only impolitic but unjust to proscribe any citizen of this State.

Mr. King, of Lenoir, said that this oath would not go into effect until after the Constitution was framed, (that is if we ever frame one,) and the State restored. Then what was the use of incorporating this measure? It was against the doctrine of true Republicanism. He characterized Mr. Jones' position as monstrous.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, was opposed to disfranchising a human being in the State.

Harris, of Wake, (negro,) favored the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Heaton.

Mr. Pool did not think any registration was necessary, but such as the Legislature might provide for some of the larger cities in this State, and he utterly opposed *any* other being administered to voters.

Mr. Durham said he hardly knew whether he was in a body that claimed to represent the free people of the State or in a body claiming to be a *Constitutional* body, convened to frame a Constitution for the people of the State, or whether he was in a strict partisan Convention. From the debate a stranger coming in the Hall would come to the conclusion that this was purely a party Convention, met to advance party purposes, not to legislate for the good of the people. The gentleman from Washington (Jones) had openly avowed the purpose of this infamous and iniquitous test oath. You are *afraid* to meet your opponents in an open and free conflict. You, then, for purely party purposes, tie them down by this infamous test oath. It shows a cowardly fear to allow the people a free and untrammeled vote upon your infamous action. I denounce all such measures as perpetrating a damnable and outrageous restriction upon the liberties of the people.

I have been denounced on this floor as being a secessionist and disloyal man.—Sir, I am not loyal to Thad. Stevens, Wilson, Sumner and others in Congress. I am not loyal to the reconstruction acts that are boldly declared unconstitutional by Thad. Stevens. I am not loyal in those things, but, sir, if any man charges me with being untrue to the Constitution of the United States, I tell him *that he lies.*—How can you charge the people of this State with being disloyal in not wishing to take this oath, when the very loyal people of Ohio voted down this very measure?

Mr. Durham was interrupted frequently, and with so many trivial and factious points of order that he had to take his seat, saying that he was not suffered to have a fair hearing on this floor.

Mr. Ashley *was aroused.* He repeated his assertion that Mr. Durham was a disloyal man.

Mr. Durham: "Oh! you are a *liar.*"

Mr. Pool called the previous question and the call was sustained.

The question recurred upon Mr. Heaton's substitute for that of Mr. Jones, of Washington.

The yeas and nays were called and resulted—yeas 25, nays 62.

The vote was taken on Mr. Jones' amendment and resulted—yeas 39, nays 51.

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Messrs. Abbott, Ashley, Blume, Carter, Candler, Chilson, Dickey, Duckworth, Epps (negro), Fisher, French, of Bladen, Fullings, Galloway (negro), Glover, Graham, of Montgomery, Hayes, of Robeson, Hayes, of Halifax, (negro), Jones, of Washington, Kinney, Lee (negro), Logan, Mann, Moore, Morton, Murphy, Parks, Ragland, Renfrow, Rhodes, Robbins (negro), Rose, Smith, Stilwell, Teague, Tourgee, Tucker, Turner, Welker, Williamson (negro) —39.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Messrs. Andrews, Adylott, Baker, Benbow, Bradley, Bryan, Carey (negro), Cherry (negro), Cox, Daniel, Dowd, Ellis, Etheridge, Forkner, French, of Chowan, George, Harris, of Wake, (negro), Hay, Heaton, Highsmith (negro), Hyman (negro), Jones, of Caldwell, King, of Lincoln, King, of Lenoir, Legg, Lennon, Long, Marler, McCubbins, Merritt, McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, Nance, Nicholson, Parker, Pierson, (negro) Pool, Ray, Rich, Rodman, Stilly, Sweet, Taylor, Watts—51.

The second section of the majority report was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Tourgee, the resolution of Mr. Ashley, paying the employees $2 per day, was taken up and read.

Mr. Ashley moved to strike out the word "employees," and insert the words "three servitors." Agreed to.

The resolution as amended, was passed.

The House, on motion of Mr. French, of Bladen, adjourned.

MORNING SESSION.

TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Fiske, of the Freedmen's Bureau.

A memorial from the Second Baptist (colored) Church, praying assistance in raising $50, was read. Lies over.

Mr. Durham obtained leave to have his vote recorded in the negative, upon the vote on Mr. Jones' amendment, taken last night.

So did Messrs. Holt and Graham.

Harris, of Wake, (negro), moved that when this Convention adjourn this afternoon, it adjourn until to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Carried.

Mr. Abbott moved to take up the report of the committee on Immigration and Statistics.

The Chair ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. Abbott moved to suspend the rules and take up the report.

The Chair decided that Mr. Abbott had no right to the floor, when ruled out of order.

Mr. Abbott: It seems that the Chair will not entertain any motion of mine.

The Chair: Take your seat, sir; you are out of order.

Mr. Tourgee: Mr. President, will you recognize *me*, as having the floor.

The Chair: Certainly, sir.

Mr. Tourgee: Then, sir, *I* move that the rules be suspended.

The President decided that, under the rules, there could be no suspension in this case.

Mr. Tourgee appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The appeal was put to a vote and lost.

Mr. Tourgee said he hoped the Chair would *remember* its *decision* in the matter.

By Mr. Rodman: A report from the committee on Judiciary, in regard to making the Judges elective by the people. Pending the discussion of which the hour arrived to take up the Suffrage question; but, after some little debate, it was postponed until Thursday, 11 o'clock.

The Judiciary report was read.

Messrs. Rodman, Pool and Jones, of Washington, were opposed to making the office of Judge elective and to abolishing the distinction between actions in law and suits in equity, but in deference to the ascertained sense of this Convention they had incorporated those provisions into the plan reported.

[It creates a Chief Justice and four Judges, and provides for the creation of twelve districts.]

Mr. Rodman moved that the 1st section be read and adopted.

Mr. Durham called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained, the roll called and the vote stood, yeas 72, nays 29.

Sections 2 and 3 were read and adopted.

In the 4th section, Mr. Heaton asked an explanation.

Mr. Rodman said the Senate was the Court of Impeachment. There are Supreme and Superior Courts and Justices of the Peace. There were no County Courts.

Mr. King, of Lenoir, said, "Then you mean to do away with the County Courts?"

Mr. Rodman: "Yes, sir."

Mr. King objected strenuously.

After some further debate the section was read and put on its passage. The yeas and nays being called, resulted, yeas 66, nays 17.

Mr. Rodman, in deference to the wishes of a good many delegates, consented to waive all further consideration of the report, save those sections that decided upon the number of Judges and their tenure of office.

Section 8 (creating a Chief Justice and four Associates:)

Mr. Durham moved to strike out four and insert two Associate Justices.

Mr. King, of Lenoir, concurred with Mr. Durham.

Mr. Abbott favored the provision of the section, and, as a conclusive argument, cited the *example* of various Northern States.

Mr. Durham said that this was another innovation. The Supreme Court of North Carolina stood as high as that of any other State in the Union. It was an innovation merely to provide for party pets. Gentlemen may scoff at the word "innovation," but I can tell you that we see clearly through this shallow scheme to provide fat places for certain pets of your party, regardless of the additional tax you impose upon the people.

The yeas and nays were called, on demand of Mr. Durham, and resulted, yeas 84, nays 14.

The section, as amended, was adopted.

Section 12 [creating 12 Judicial Districts] was read, when

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, moved to strike out "12" and insert the present number (8.)

After a lengthy debate, the amendment was lost, and the section, as reported by the Committee, was adopted.

The 27th section, making Judges elective by the people, was read.

Hayes, of Halifax, (negro,) was opposed to such a thing. He said that the elective system would tend to make the Judges open to corruption. (Sensible Hayes.)

Mr. Heaton thought the Supreme Court Judges should be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. As for the Superior Court Judges, he did not object to their election by the people.

Mr. Abbott said that he was opposed to the whole system of electing the Judiciary by the people, but the Convention had a day or two since instructed the Committee to report as they had done, and he would now support the report which they had submitted.

Hood, (negro,) thought as did Mr. Abbott.

Mr. Rodman called the previous question. The call was sustained and the question recurred upon Mr. Heaton's amendment. (Provides that the Judges of the Supreme Court be chosen by both Houses of the General Assembly.)

The yeas and nays were called and resulted, yeas 37, nays 51.

The section, as it originally stood, was adopted.

The House, on motion of Mr. Watts, adjourned until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lennon, of the Convention.

Mr. Jones, of Washington, rose to a privileged question. He said that the Reporter of the Sentinel had added, in his proposed oath, the word "social" equality, which was a deliberate lie. He did not object, as a public man, to be commented upon by the press, editorially, but he would not be misrepresented by a Reporter, who had his seat on this floor by the courtesy of the Convention.

Mr. Durham said that the word "social" was evidently a typographical mistake, and would be corrected.

Mr. Ashley said (alluding to Mr. Durham's expression a few nights since, "Oh! you are a liar,") that he was a Minister of the Gospel, and was prevented from resenting an insult, in accordance with the falsely so-called code of honor. But he had rights and privileges in this House that would allow him a moral defence, and he now asked that the House take action in the matter.

Mr. Heaton thought the Convention was not prepared for action in this matter now, and would like to have it deferred until day after to-morrow.

Mr. Daniel moved to refer the matter to a select Committee of five.

Mr. Abbott hoped that both the gentlemen (Messrs. Ashley and Durham) would come to a good understanding in the matter.

The Chair here said that he had, at first, thought that Mr. Ashley was complaining of the Sentinel Reporter's account of the matter, and *was sorry that it was so!*

Mr. Daniel's motion to refer was put and carried.

Mr. Rodman said, as it seemed to be the fashion to make personal explanations, *he* would make *one*. It had been said of him, in the Sentinel, that he spoke very harshly of Mr. Jones, of Washington, for introducing and advocating his amendment, the other day, proposing a test oath. He (Mr. Rodman) had very high respect for Mr. Jones' private character, and knew him to be a gentleman in every particular.

Mr. Abbott also arose. *He* said that he had been reported by the Sentinel as having said, in alluding to those opposed to him politically, that they (the Republicans) would be their masters. He, of course, meant politically, and had no allusion to controlling anybody's opinions or actions, &c. He might have said things in the heat of debate that might be susceptible of misconstruction, but his intention was simply to advocate his views and opinions without indulging in personalities and abuse against those who might differ with him. He thought all this scurrility and abuse of Republican gentlemen should be stopped, and, while according the right to every one to advocate his own peculiar opinions, demanded the right to be fairly dealt with in advocating his.

The President said that *he* was often misrepresented by the Sentinel, but took no notice of it. Its censure would be regarded as praise and its praise would lower any one.

Mr. French, of Chowan, wanted to hear from the Committee raised to investigate the alleged black-mail affair.

Mr. Durham said that the Committee would submit a report in a few days.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived,

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary was taken up.

Mr. Watts moved to reconsider the vote taken yesterday, making the Judges of the Supreme Court three in number instead of five, as provided by the report of the Committee.

Mr. King, of Lenoir, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and called for the yeas and nays.

The roll was called and resulted—yeas 46, nays 62.

Mr. Abbott gave notice that on the third reading he would offer an amendment, making the number "5" instead of "3."

Galloway (negro) presented a petition from citizens of Wilmington, praying the Convention to order an election for Municipal officers, as the present incumbents were disloyal.

Mr. Durham said that as a Republican delegate had moved to tender this Hall to the Conservative Convention, he would now move to tender the use of the Hall to the Republican Convention this evening. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Rodman the House adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock.

EXECUTION OF PARKER, THE MURDERER.—On Friday last, at 10:20 A. M., William Wright Parker, the murderer of William Childress, was taken from the county jail in which he has been imprisoned for over twelve months, to the common place of execution, there to be hanged in accordance with the directions of his sentence. At an early hour the jail was beseiged by a large crowd of idlers, and those possessed of a morbid love of the horrible, to see the prisoner come forth and accompany the procession to the scaffold.—Moving slowly through the streeets, the procession proceeded to the place of execution. Parker was seated in an ambulance, which also contained his coffin. He was apparently much composed, with gaze fixed upward, and lips moving as if in silent prayer. The condemned was guarded by a posse of some ten or twelve citizens summoned by the Sheriff.

At 10:55 the procession arrived at the foot of the gallows, where some two thousand persons had already assembled. After being assisted from the ambulance and placed beneath the scaffold, the Sheriff proceeded to read to the prisoner the warrant for his execution. This duty being accomplished, Rev. J. H. Dally, the spiritual adviser of the condemned, offered up a prayer to that Throne on High in behalf of the erring yet repentant one, who was then about to suffer the high penalty of his crime, and whose soul was soon to stand before that awful tribunal, the decree of which is eternal. During the whole of the prayer the condemned appeared also to be offering his supplications, earnestly, but with great composure.

As 11:03 Parker ascended the scaffold and from the platform made an address of about six minutes to the assembled multitude. He said that he was now about to be executed and his soul soon to be ushered into eternity. Disobedience to parents, association with bad men and too free an indulgence in intoxicating liquors was what had brought him to this painful end. He prayed that they all might take warning by his fate and shun these evils. He said that he was as guilty as Runciman, so far as the act of robbing was concerned. Runciman took Childress' life, but he (Parker) was also guilty of the crime, and deserved punishment. He recognized the justice of the laws under which he was condemned, and thought that they were righteous and should be regarded by all. He stated that he had become reconciled to his God and prepared to meet his fate while in prison. He had borne a long imprisonment and thought after all that it was best, as he was enabled to become prepared for death. He prayed that God would be merciful to, and bless, the officers of the county. He acknowledged with gratitude the kindness which he had experienced at the hands of the jailor. After again warning the people from intoxicating drinks and bad association, and from the nourishment of a love of gain, declaring that "money is the root of all evil," and that the desire for its possession had been his bane, he brought his remarks to a close. He again declared his penalty nothing but that which is just and right, and then submitted himself to the hands of the Sheriff.

At 11:09 the noose was fixed, and at 11:11 the fatal trap fell, and the soul of William Wright Parker was launched into eternity. By some means the rope slipped around to the back of his neck, but the fall was a severe one, and in two minutes he had ceased to struggle. The main force of the fall was upon his throat, which caused the rupture of a small blood-vessel about the root of the tongue. At 11:21 the body was examined by Dr. Wm. J. Love, who pronounced that death had taken place. At 11:30 the body was cut down and lowered into the coffin, when it was again examined by Dr. Love. No particular examination was made of the neck, though it is the opinion of the Doctor that it was probably dislocated, but not broken.

The crowd then dispersed, and the body was interred, no friends having appeared to claim it.

The following is the confession written by Parker while in prison, and placed in the hands of Rev. J. H. Dally, the minister who attended him during his confinement and last moments:

CONFESSION.

WILMINGTON, January 9th, 1868.

I, William Wright Parker, do hereby certify how William Childress came to his death in the year 1863, what month, day of the month, or day of the week, I cannot remember correctly:

One night about 8 o'clock, Van Runciman, Jake Dunn, William Childress and myself were at the house of Mary McCumber, near the outskirts of Wilmington. Runciman and Childress sent Mary McCumber's little child to Chas. Closs' store after some spirits, and we all drank some of it. Then Runciman asked Childress, Dunn and myself if we would not like to take a walk to Henry Tarbour's house, saying there were two girls there with whom we might have some fun. We all went except Jake Dunn, who remained at Mary McCumber's.

It had been raining all that day, and was sprinkling when Runciman, Childress and I started for Tarbour's house, which I think is three or four hundred yards from Mary McCumber's, and the last house in the city limits. We went through the grove of little oaks, until we passed down by the left of the house and entered into the woods. Van Runciman and Childress were a little ahead of me, talking together, and when I came up with them Runciman had thrown Childress down, and was standing with one foot on his breast or neck, I am not certain which, but I think it was his neck. I asked him to get off the man's neck, and told him if he did not he would kill him. He made some reply, which I have forgotten, and at the same time was busy feeling for Childress' money. I stooped down and took off Childress' watch, and gave it to Runciman, and then said, "Let us go."

Runciman then said: "Childress will know my face if he ever sees it again." Said I, "What are you going to do then?" "Night has no eyes," said Runciman, "and dead men tell no tales." I then said: "You are not going to kill Childress?" but have forgotten what reply he made me. I said all I could to stop him, but I saw that Runciman was determined to kill Childress, and I thought I was in danger of losing my own life if I tried to prevent the deed by force.

Runciman and I then went towards the creek with Childress. When we came to the road Runciman asked me if I was not going further with him. When we got to the creek, Runciman told me to strike Childress with a pine limb that I had in my hand, which I did, but the limb being small, it was broken by the force of the blow. Runciman then told me to strike Childress with his (Runciman's) knife. I did so once over the eye, but not hard enough to have killed him; for, as God knows, I did it against my will, for had it not been so I would have struck him again. When Runciman saw that I would not do what he wished me to, he took the knife out of my hand, at the same time uttering an oath, and struck Childress with it. The latter then started to run but Runciman caught him, threw him backwards to the ground, and then commenced his bloody work. I think Runciman cut him eight or ten times, and that he died after the first or second stroke, as he never arose from the ground or spoke after Runciman first struck him.

After Runciman had killed Childress he asked me to help him throw the body into the creek, which I did, for I knew it was no use to say anything more to Runciman as the poor man Childress was dead.

I wish the public to know that what I did was done through fear of Van Runciman, as I was once badly beaten by him in the year 1860, in front of Marks & Neff's tin factory, on Front street. I wish it also known to all that I did not know Runciman was going kill Childress until he told me that he must kill him to prevent his recognizing him (Runciman) again. I begged Runciman not to kill Childress, and, God knows, did all in my power to keep him from it.

But I will say no more about it, for when that crime was committed I was only seventeen years of age, and did not know what the laws of the country were as I now do. I feel that when they are administered in a proper manner they are neccessary and right, and should be respected and regarded by all citizens of the country.

And I, William Wright Parker, do hereby acknowledge that I have transgressed the laws of God and of the country, and deserve punishment, that is to say, imprisonment, for I do not think my crime worthy of death. Had I committed a willful murder I would not hesitate to acknowledge it, or to abide the penalty of the law; but, being, as I was, an unwilling accomplice, I do not feel that my punishment should be death. Yet, if the authorities of this city think I deserve such punishment, let them do unto me as they think proper, and I will ask mercy from the Great Lawgiver of the Universe, who has promised it through our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

(Signed), WILLIAM W. PARKER.

IMMIGRATION SOCIETY—REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED.—Below we publish the report of the special committee appointed by the Immigration Society of this city to prepare and devise a plan of operation for carrying out the objects of the Society. The report was made to the meeting held on Wednesday night last, and would have previously been published in these columns but for the demands upon our space by other important matter. As has been previously stated the report was received, subject to the action of an adjourned meeting to be held on Wednesday, March 5th.

The report speaks for itself, and we would recommend a careful perusal by all those interested in the subject of immigration. The importance of this question is generally recognized, and the want of a white laboring population, of sturdy, thrifty immigrants is what is most needed to build up the prosperity of our country, and convert our tracts now laying waste into rich fields, bearing abundant harvests. The want of means is a sore obstacle in the way of securing the presence of these settlers; yet some plan must be devised by which they may be attracted to our midst, as the present labor system is unreliable and pernicious to the best interests of the country, and unless abolished and another system established in its stead will prove even more serious than we can now imagine:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 26, 1868.

To the members of the "Emigration Society" of Wilmington:

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee, to whom was referred the subject matter of devising and reporting to an adjourned meeting of your Society a plan for introducing laborers into our country, ask leave to report, that they have given the subject much attention and reflection, without arriving at any definite conclusion satisfactory to themselves.

The point to accomplish, as they conceive, is not only to introduce laborers from abroad, to fill the vacuum in our sytem of labor, but, at the same time, to introduce a class of honest, industrious, laboring people, of good standing in their own country, who will be most likely to make permanent, good, peaceable, and law-abiding citizens for *our* country. To do this successfully we think it absolutely necessary, first, to provide for their political, civil, religious and social protection and comfort, as upon this alone depends the success of the enterprise. This plan involves, first, the procurement of the passage of such laws for their benefit as our statute books are deficient of; second, the sending abroad a well informed agent, competent and qualified to properly represent us and our country, our laws, climate, soil, and social condition. They must, in most cases, in all probability be furnished the means of transportation, with the assurance of comfortable homes and sustenance for at least one year after landing. All these things being accomplished, the enterprise will prove a splendid success beyond question.—But let us examine this subject a little, and we find the first obstacle which presents itself "*is the want of necessary means.*"

The impoverished condition of our people; the absence of available means; the destruction of our monied institutions; the utter hopelessness of any attempt to concentrate or associate a sufficient amount of capital to carry out this plan, stamps it at once, as altogether impractical, with no other objection.

But there is another formidable objection to this plan, which is, that in the present confused and deranged condition of our country, and of our people, it would be utterly impossible to make timely, adequate provision for the agreeable situations or comfortable homes for the emigrants—a failure in this respect would prove disastrous to the whole enterprise.

Your committee, therefore, with the lights before them, are forced to abandon this, their favorite scheme, for the present, and to recommend for consideration, a more simple and cheaper, though not so perfect a plan as the first, but which seems to come more within the reach of your present capacity, which is to elect from your body, or from the citizens at large, for a period of one year or longer, a number of citizens of acknowledged respectability of character, for integrity, energe ic business habits, and a friendly disposition towards the enterprise, clothed with authority to take charge of, manage and control all its operations, as may seem best, in their judgment, for carrying out the spirit and intention of your Society. Said "Board of Commissioners" will be expected to appoint an agent or Executive officer, to be directed, governed, and controlled by them; to be remunerated for his services by a fixed salary, or by fees; to devise the ways and means for operating the enterprise, and of directing and managing all other matters connected with it; to cause to be kept by said agent an accurate record of all emigrants passing through his office, their names, ages, occupation, nationality, description and location; to provide for them while in transitu; to establish an agency in New York or otherwise for the supply of emigrants; to open correspondence with our farmers, railroads, manufactories, mines and all other parties who may probably want labor; to gather statistics and information relative to the subject, and to open correspondence with land holders, and advertise for proposals for the donation, sale, lease or cultivation of lands; to procure the passage of such laws as may be necessary to establish the confidence, and to secure the protection of our new citizens. He shall likewise keep an order book of records, and establish such rules and regulations for ordering and supplying laborers, or settlers as may seem judicious for best advancing the interest of the enterprise, all such rules and regulations to be first approved by a majority of the board of Commissions present, at any regular or called meeting, a majority of the whole number being necessary to hold a meeting for the transaction of business. A record of all meetings of the Commissioners must be preserved in a book for the purpose. The agent must be required to keep copies of all business letters, preserve files of all letters received, furnish monthly written reports of his operations to the board of Commissioners; and they in turn, should make reports to the Society at least once a year.

Such, gentlemen, are the outlines of the most feasible plan for carrying out the objects of your Society, which have been presented to your Committee, and as such, we submit them for your consideration and action.

RECIPE FOR PRESERVING HAMS FROM BUGS AND WORMS.—We are under obligations to Col. THOS. S. MEMORY, of Columbus county, for the following simple and valuable recipe for preserving Hams, which he has tested with uniform success:

One bushel of China berries boiled in water to a very strong tea, so as to make *one* bushel when done boiling. Rub the China berries to pieces with your hands; add two pounds of black or red pepper ground to a powder, two gallons of molasses, and add as much rye meal or flour as will make a good paste, then stir the mixture well and apply it to the hams and shoulders on the flesh side; then lay the joints on sticks, flesh side up, for a few days until the paste is dry. Then hang up the joints in the usual way, say in the same position as when the hog was standing up. This quantity is sufficient for the joints of two thousand pounds of pork.

The above must be applied before the fly lays its eggs.

This will not affect the taste in the least.

From the Raleigh Sentinel, 28th.

The Negro Radical Convention on Yesterday—Additional Nominations.

We had a Reporter on the spot, but we do not care to cumber our columns with the disgusting details of the doings, in the negro-Radical nominating Convention, on yesterday. The proceedings were marked by great confusion, constant wrangling over the spoils, like hungry dogs over a bone, and incessant clatter. A looker on observed that the whole affair seemed to be a special contract undertaken by Abbott and Jim Harris, as one or the other of them was continually on the floor.

Hon. R. M. Pearson, Hon. R. P. Dick and Col. W. B. Rodman, (ah!

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1868.

WHITE MAN'S STATE TICKET.

This is a white man's Government; framed by white men for the government of white men.
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ZEBULON B. VANCE, of Mecklenburg.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
EDWARD D. HALL, of New Hanover.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
ROBERT W. BEST, of Greene.

FOR PUBLIC TREASURER,
KEMP P. BATTLE, of Wake.

FOR AUDITOR,
S. W. BURGIN, of Buncombe.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
S. F. PATTERSON, of Caldwell.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
Rev. B. CRAVEN, D.D., of Randolph.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
SION H. ROGERS, of Wake.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
R. M. PEARSON, of Yadkin, Chief Justice.
WILLIAM H. BATTLE, of Orange.
EDWIN G. READE, of Person.
MATHIAS E. MANLY, of Craven.
A. S. MERRIMON, of Buncombe.
[The two last, if the number of Judges, as proposed, is increased to five.]

Superior Court,

FIRST DISTRICT.
DAVID A. BARNES, of Hertford.

SECOND DISTRICT.
EDWARD J. WARREN, of Beaufort.

THIRD DISTRICT.
GEORGE V. STRONG, of Wayne.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM S. DEVANE, of New Hanover.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
R. P. BUXTON, of Cumberland.

SIXTH DISTRICT.
R. B. GILLIAM, of Granville.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
THOMAS RUFFIN, JR., of Alamance.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.
FRANCIS E. SHOBER, of Rowan.

NINTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM M. SHIPP, of Lincoln.

TENTH DISTRICT.
ANDERSON MITCHELL, of Iredell.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.
JOHN L. BAILEY, of Buncombe.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.
A. T. DAVIDSON, of Macon.

Conservative County Convention.

There will be a CONVENTION and MASS MEETING of the Conservatives of New Hanover, at the Theatre in this city, on Tuesday evening, March 10th, at 7½ o'clock. Hon. S. J. PERSON and Col. R. H. COWAN have been invited and will address the meeting.

Business of importance will come before the Convention, and it is desired that all portions of the County shall be represented.

The ladies are particularly invited to be present. Seats will be reserved for their accommodation.

The Executive Committee will meet on Monday evening, March 9th, at 8 o'clock, at their rooms in the JOURNAL BUILDINGS. This Committee comprises the following named gentlemen:

For the County at Large.—Joseph A. Engelhard, J. R. Hawes, S. S. Satchwell, J. J. Hedrick, James Reiley, Solomon Bear, Thos. H. McKoy.

Executive Committee for Districts.—Wilmington—James G. Burr, Wilkes Morris, Dr. W. W. Harriss, S. D. Wallace. Upper Black River—Owen Fennell, Sr. Piney Woods—H. S. Averett. Lower Black River—Owen Alderman. Caintuck—Jackson Pridgen. Long Creek—John Jones, Sr. Rocky Point—Dr. W. W. Lane. Holly Shelter—Dan'l Shaw. Sandy Run—D. McMillan. Middle Sound—Jno. A. Sanders. Masonboro'—Capt. Jno. Hewlett. Federal Point—G. W. Lamb.—South Washington—J. D. Powers.

Political Matters.

From present indications the political history of North Carolina will not furnish a parallel to the campaign, in which our people are about to engage, in enthusiasm and interest. From one end of the State to the other there are evidences of an uprising of the people never before witnessed. From all quarters come the tocsin of preparation. The State Executive Committee have presented to the white people of North Carolina a ticket well worthy their support, and we are sure it will meet with a warm welcome in all portions of the State.

Elsewhere we publish a list of State canvassers, embracing the names of some of the ablest and most popular men in North Carolina. If they will do their duty, and who can doubt it, their efforts will do much to secure victory. We also publish a list of gentlemen authorized to call a Judicial and Congressional District Convention for the purpose of further organization. These are matters of the first importance and must not be neglected, and we therefore call the attention of the Committees to the duties for which they have been appointed.

The canvassers for Johnson county have published a list of eight appointments to address the people of that county, beginning on the 7th and ending on the 21st of March. This is a most excellent example for their fellows in other counties. The want of mail facilities, and the great scarcity of money, which prevents many people from going to distant county seats to hear speakers, will keep many in ignorance of the great and absorbing issues involved in the campaign, and the importance of each and every one registering and voting to save the old State from the clutches of the political vultures who seek to devour her. The county canvassers and candidates for the Legislature will be enabled to reach all the people, and a zealous canvass on their part will do more to arouse the rank and file than all other means. On them, therefore, in a great measure, will depend the success of the party. We sincerely trust that they are fully alive to the importance of this fact, and are determined that defeat shall not lie at their doors.

Conservative Mass Meetings are to be held at Goldsboro' on the 20th inst.; at Salisbury on the 7th inst.; at Newbern on the 10th inst.; at Trenton, Jones County, on the 14th inst.; at Lumberton, Robeson county, on the 7th inst. At Trenton they desire speakers, and Col. HALL and Maj. HUGHES are especially requested to be with them on that occasion. We hope it may be in the power of both of these gentlemen to address the people of Jones. The Conservatives of that county are preparing to make a gallant fight.

A propos of the contest, we see it announced that Mr. H. H. Helper, connected with the Raleigh *Register*, a Republican paper, which refuses to support the Radical nominations, proposes to publish in Raleigh a weekly *illustrated* paper, to be entitled "THE HOLDEN RECORD," at fifty cents during the campaign, as soon as the cuts can be procured. If the record of this political weather-cock is properly illustrated, and what artist ever had a more prolific field, it will form a most variegated and attractive feature of this campaign.

Many points of interest are already rapidly crowding into the canvass, and as it advances they will increase in number and importance. The Conservative masses are indeed preparing for the conflict. Fully aroused to the vast and vital issues at stake, they are determined to protect their independence and liberty at all hazards. If North Carolina is to be prostrated before the Moloch of Radicalism, and the Anglo-Saxons made the political servants of the African race, it shall not be chargeable to want of effort, but to iniquities of Congress and the frauds of the low tools used by the military to carry out the semblance of an election. An honest attempt will be made to prevent the conflict of races which political bastards are promoting, and save the negroes from their baneful influences and continue them as useful laborers, contributing to the national wealth and their own happiness and prosperity.

Great Rally of White Men.

By the announcement authorized by the Conservative Executive Committee for New Hanover County, published elsewhere, it will be seen that there will be a Convention and Mass Meeting of the Conservatives in this city on the evening of the 10th instant, being Tuesday of County Court week. Business of importance will be transacted, and addresses will be delivered by Judge PERSON and Col. COWAN. This will be the formal opening of the campaign in New Hanover, and we anticipate a collection of the people seldom witnessed in this section.

Our people are fully cognizant of the importance of the issues, and will manifest their appreciation by the eagerness with which they will conduct the campaign. We congratulate the Executive Committee in being able to secure the acceptance of two of our ablest and best speakers for the occasion, and we know that our citizens will throng in great numbers to listen to them.

We trust the ladies will accept the invitation extended to them, and encourage by their presence and approving smiles the earnest efforts of their fathers, husbands and sons to save the Commonwealth from dangers which are rapidly culminating.

People of New Hanover, we appeal to you to look squarely in the face the true situation of affairs. Let no questions of mere policy, of indifference, of timidity, deter you from doing your duty in this crisis. Your individual position cannot protect you if we fail; your non-action may cause our defeat. If men ever had cause to fear the consequences of failure we have. Disguise it as they may, the wicked men who seek negro equality themselves from motives of personal advancement, will force it upon you, and your wives and your children. Already, if the Constitution which these people have framed and will submit for ratification shall be adopted, perfect equality between the races will be effected in the public schools and University. The poor man who is forced to send his children—his sons and daughters—to the public schools—institutions sustained by taxing the sweat of his brow—must have them in the same class and at the same desk with negro children, educated by taxing the property of white men. Our people must not only labor to educate the blacks, but must have perfect equality between their children and the negroes forced upon them besides. And then with that intolerant Massachusetts parson, Ashley, to superintend (Heaven help us) what must our school system become. Can our people calmly look these facts in the face and fold their arms in idleness? Heaven helps those who help themselves.

Colonel William S. Devane.

The nomination of this gentleman for Judge of this Judicial District is most acceptable to the bar and the people at large. A lawyer of close application and much experience, and a gentleman of the highest standing, his election would add to the enviable reputation which the bench of North Carolina has always possessed.

The nomination has, as it always should, sought the man, and the people of the District could not elevate to the bench a more incorruptible citizen or careful lawyer. We are not advised whether Colonel DEVANE will accept the nomination, but feel assured that he is deeply sensible of this flattering demonstration of the unsought and unexpected expression of confidence in him, and fully alive to the importance of every one submitting to great personal inconvenience in the present crisis. He will therefore give the subject much consideration before refusing to accept the trust which has been reposed in him.

Legal Ability!

The Radicals seem desirous to extend their legal jokes to other districts, as we notice that John V. Sherard, of Wayne, has been nominated for Solicitor of the Third Judicial Circuit. We are aware of the fact that the reputation of the North Carolina judiciary and bar is very enviable, but a most serious question arises how far this reputation can cover the short-comings of legal buffoons and infants. Radicalism tears down rather than builds up, and it has accomplished more difficult tasks than to destroy the good name of our judiciary, to accomplish which it has taken some most adroit and well devised steps in this and other districts in the State within the last few days.

Milton Chronicle.

We are glad to see that this old and staunch journal has been revived. Mr. Evans is favorably known, and his long experience and ability is greatly needed and especially welcomed in this crisis. If under the care of his patron, *Jesse Holmes* is to be resuscitated, there is food enough for his trenchant blade for this twelve months, and we verily expect to see his ripe victims writhe under the operation of his merciless blows.

Suffrage in the Northern States.

We are indebted to that sterling paper, the New York *World*, for the following correct synopsis from the Constitutions of the several Northern States upon the subject of suffrage:

There are but five of the Northern States, and these five are New England States, which make no distinction in the right of suffrage on account of color.

MAINE gives the right of suffrage to every male citizen of the United States who has resided in the State three months, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE admits as electors "every male inhabitant," excepting paupers, and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request.

VERMONT—gives the ballot to "every man" twenty-one years old who has resided one year in the State.

MASSACHUSETTS admits every male citizen twenty-one years old, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship; but no person can vote or be eligible to office who is not able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his name.

RHODE ISLAND gives the ballot to every male citizen of full age, one year in the State, six months in the town, and who owns real estate worth $134, or renting $7 per year; and to every *native* male citizen, twenty-one years old, two years in the State, six months in the town, duly registered, who has paid $1 tax or done militia service within the year.

CONNECTICUT gives the ballot to all white citizens of full age who have resided one year in the State, and six months in the town. Negroes who were free men (if any such survive) at the adoption of the State Constitution in 1818 may vote. The question of negro suffrage was submitted to the people October 2, 1865; whole vote 60,706; majority against, 6,272—in a State that in April of the same year gave a Radical majority of 11,035.

NEW YORK—every male citizen of full age, ten days a citizen, one year in the State, four months in the county, and thirty days in the district. But no negro can vote unless he has been three years a citizen of the State, and for one year the owner of a freehold worth $250 over incumbrances, and on which he has paid a tax.

NEW JERSEY—"every white male citizen" of full age, resident one year in the State, and five months in the county, excepting paupers, idiots, insane persons, and persons convicted of crimes excluding them from being witnesses.

PENNSYLVANIA—every white freeman resident one year in the State and ten days in the district.

OHIO—every white male citizen of full age resident one year in the State. Negro suffrage was submitted to the people in 1867 with the following result; for, 216,987; against, 255,340; majority against, 38,353.

WISCONSIN admits every white citizen of full age; persons of Indian blood declared citizens by act of Congress and civilized persons of Indian descent; but the amendment to State Constitution to strike out the word "white" was rejected in November, 1865, by 8,059 majority.

MINNESOTA—the same as WISCONSIN with regard to white citizens, and admits Indians certified by District Court to be fit for citizenship. In November, 1855, the State rejected negro suffrage by 2,000 majority, and again in 1867 by 1,208 majority.

OREGON—every white citizen of full age, six months resident in the State, and every alien of full age, resident one year in the United States, but "no negro, Chinaman, or mulatto."

INDIANA—every white male citizen of the United States, resident one year in the State, but "no negro, or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage."

MICHIGAN—every white male citizen of full age, and to every civilized male Indian not belonging to any tribe.

MISSOURI—the constitution of 1865 excludes blacks from voting.

ILLINOIS—every white male citizen of full age resident one year in the State.

KANSAS—every white male citizen adult, resident six months in the State. The question of negro suffrage was presented in 1867, and in a total vote of 29,904, was rejected by a majority of 8,938.

CALIFORNIA—every white male United States citizen (or of Mexico, who elected to become a citizen under the treaty of Queretaro), of all ages; no Chinaman, negro, or mulatto can vote.

NEVADA—law similar to that of OREGON.

"The thirty-four counties designated as WEST VIRGINIA" do not permit negroes to vote. Congress passed bill enfranchising negroes in DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, December 14, 1866, in Senate, 32 yeas, 13 nays; in House, 126 yeas, 46 nays; President JOHNSON vetoed bill January 7, 1867; same day Senate repassed the bill, yeas 29, nays 10, and the House by 113 yeas to 38 nays, when the bill became a law. May 15, 1866, House passed a bill "that there "shall be no denial of the elective fran-"chise to citizens of the United States be-"cause of race or color, and all persons "shall be equal before the law,"—to amend the organic acts of the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Utah, and New Mexico. The vote was 79 yeas to 43 nays. January 10, 1867, the Senate adopted a substitute that there should be no denial of the elective franchise "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude" in any of the Territories of the United States now or hereafter to be organized. The bill was passed by 24 yeas to 8 nays, and in the House, same day, yeas 104 and nays 38. This bill became a law by failure of the President to sign the bill, or return it with veto, within ten days after its presentation.

Canvassers for the State at Large.

The following gentlemen have been appointed, by the State Conservative Executive Committee, canvassers for the State at large. It is to be hoped that they will at once make appointments to address the people:

Hon William A. Graham,
" James M Leach
Gen M W Ransom,
Hon J R McLean,
" Jesse G Shepherd,
Maj Marcus Erwin,
Hon F B Satterthwaite,
" Asa Biggs,
" J W Osborne,
" R Y McAden,
" George Davis,
" Jesse R Stubbs,
" S J Person,
" W N H Smith,
" W T Dortch,
Col Robert Strange,
Hon Nathaniel Boyden,
" John Kerr,
" George Howard,
Col R H Cowan,
" W P Bynum,
Giles Leitch, Esq,
Col S McD Tate,
Arch McLean, Esq,
Col D D Ferebee,
Ralph Gorrell, Esq,
Col W F Martin,
Col Jas T Morehead,
C B Sanders, Esq,
W F McKesson, Esq,
J J Yeates, Esq,
Col S B Spruill,
Hon Thomas S Ashe,
Col Walter L Steele.
Hon. B. S. Gaither,
Hon. Josiah Turner,
Hon. D. G. Fowle,
John H. Haughton, Esq.,
Col. Wm. A. Jenkins,
Wm. Eaton, Jr., Esq.,
R. F. Armfield, Esq.,
A. A. McKoy, Esq.,
P. H. Winston, Esq.,
W. McL. McKay, Esq.,
Col. S. H. Walkup,
Col. Wm. Johnston.

The Congressional and Judicial Districts.

At a meeting of the Conservative State Executive Committee, held in this city on Saturday, the following committees were appointed—the committees in the Judicial Districts to make all necessary arrangements as to time and place of holding District Conventions for the nomination of Solicitors, and those in the Congressional Districts to make all the arrangements for Conventions for the nomination of candidates for Congress. The various committees are earnestly urged to act promptly.

JUDICIAL DISTICTS.

1st District.—Messrs. W N H Smith, of Hertford, M L Eure, of Gates, and W A Moore, of Chowan.

2d District.—George Howard, of Edgecombe, F B Satterthwaite, of Beaufort, and J E Moore, of Martin.

3d District.—C S Wooten, of Wayne, H R Bryan, of Craven, and John M Perry, of Carteret.

4th District.—A A McKoy, of Sampson, Thomas S Kenan, of Duplin, and J A Engelhard, of New Hanover.

5th District.—Archibald McLean, of Cumberland, Thomas S Ashe, of Anson, and W L Steele, of Richmond.

6th District.—M W Ransom, of Northampton, Jo J Davis, of Franklin, Willis H Jenkins, of Granville.

7th District.—J T Morehead, jr, of Guilford, Livingston Brown, of Caswell, H A London, jr, of Chatham.

8th District.—J M Leach, of Davidson, W M Robbins, of Rowan, Rufus L Patterson, of Forsythe.

9th District.—Plato Durham, of Cleaveland, J H Watson, of Mecklenburg, Jno F Hoke, of Lincoln.

10th District.—A C Avery, of Burke, R F Armfield, of Wilkes, R F Simonton, of Iredell.

11th District.—Marcus Erwin, of Buncombe, N Kelsey, of Madison, Robt Penland, of Yancey.

12th District.—Cassius Gudger, of Macon, W L Love, of Haywood, L S Gash, of Henderson.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st District.—W F Martin, of Pasquotank, R B Peebles, of Northampton, P T Henry, of Bertie.

2d District.—Wm Biggs, of Edgecombe, W A Allen, of Duplin, and Major John Hughes, of Craven.

3d District.—D C Allen, of Brunswick, A J Jones, of Columbus, Rory McNair, of Robeson.

4th District.—H G Williams, of Nash, T D Snead, of Johnson, W J Green, of Warren.

5th District.—Levi M Scott, of Guilford, S S Jackson, of Randolph, Frank C Robbins, of Davidson.

6th District.—Robt D Johnston, of Charlotte, S H Walkup, of Union, M L McCorkle, of Catawba.

7th District.—Thad D Bryson, of Jackson, Jas H Merrimon, of Buncombe, A M Erwin, of McDowell.

Acceptance of Judges Pearson and Reade.

The following correspondence speaks for itself. It will be seen that Chief Justice Pearson and Judge Reade accept the nominations tendered them by the State Conservative Executive Committee, in terms worthy the elevated positions which they now hold.

Judge Battle having left the city has not yet been heard from, but will be, doubtless, in the course of a few days:

Hon. R. M. Pearson:

SIR:—The Executive Committee of the Conservative party, now assembled in this city, have nominated you for the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Hoping that you will accept the same, we are,

Very respectfully,
your ob't servants,
D. G. FOWLE,
R. C. BADGER,
M. A. BLEDSOE,
For the Committee.

[A similar letter was addressed to Judge Reade.]

Gentlemen:—I accept the nomination of which you have just informed me. You are aware that I have already accepted the nomination of the Convention of the Republican party. As Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, should the people of the State elect me to fill that responsible station, I shall feel honored by this concurrence of opinion in regard to my efforts as a Judge for more than half a life time, and, without reference to party affiliations, to which, as a Judge, I have never yielded, I shall, to the best of my ability, endeavored to discharge the duties of the office without fear or favor.

Yours very respectfully,
R. M. PEARSON.

Messrs. Fowle, Bledsoe and Badger, Committee.

Gentlemen:—I have just received your letter, informing me of the nomination of my name, by the Executive Committee of the Conservative party, for election to the seat which I now occupy upon the Supreme Court Bench. I am honored by this mark of your confidence in me as a Judge, and accept the nomination, without reference to any party affiliation.

I am nothing but a Judge. If elected by the people I shall, as I always have done, declare the law to the best of my ability, and do equal justice to the rich and the poor, to the State and to individuals, without fear and without partiality.

Thanking you for the kind terms of your communication,

I am, very respectfully, &c.,
E. G. READE.

A process has been invented by which scraps of leather are worked over into large sheets, so the new article is as good as the piece from which the scraps came.

Democratic Address of the West Virginia Convention.

To the People of West Virginia:

We invite your attention to a review of the general political situation, its evils, and their remedy. Since 1861 the harmony of this nation has been sadly disturbed.—For four years of the intervening time, the interruption of peaceful relations was due to a state of war. The practical disunion existing since 1865 is referable to a course of Congressional action, wicked in motive, illegal in character, and ruinous in result. While the war for the Union was in progress, its successful issue was anticipated as the guaranty of prompt reunion and permanent peace. Such a consummation was the aim of patriotic efforts in the field, the object of solemn pledges in the halls of Congress, and the confident expectation of the masses of the people. The war has long since ended. The rebellion has long since been crushed. Every obstacle placed by Southern movement in the way of the nation's unity has long since been removed. Nevertheless, disappointment waits upon the people's wish. The pledges of Congress have been repudiated. The triumphs of our armies have been neutralized, and the purposes of the brave men who secured them have been shamefully defeated. A dissolution more disastrous than that now existing between the Southern States and the Federal Government could scarcely have been brought about by the success of the rebellion. A condition of affairs so much at variance with the wishes and interest of the people of our entire country demands a reference to the acts and aim of those who produced it.

CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

For more than two years the Southern States have desired to renew their old relations to the Government. Congress has constantly prevented that resumption.—They are entitled to be restored upon the basis of the Federal Constitution. Congress has confessedly thrown aside that instrument, and obstructed restoration with terms and conditions of its own prescribing. Affecting to desire the perpetuity of the Republic, it has made a deadly assault upon republican institutions. Professing to aim at the salvation of the Union, it has wrought the destruction of ten of the States. The right of each State to regulate its own internal affairs, enfranchise its own voters, and choose its own rulers and law-makers, is as sacred as our Constitution, and as indestructible as our Government. Without it republican liberty is worthless, for when the people cease to be free citizens of the States they become the subjects of unlimited and irresponsible Federal power. When Congress abolished the local government of the South, it violated a vital principle in our system. When it erected military establishments in their stead, it introduced the most abominable features of despotism. In further pursuance of its purpose. Congress has thrown the political power of the South into negro hands. To assure this result it has disfranchised the white population by hundreds of thousands. Enfranchising the blacks, it has made voters of the ignorant, vicious, and the brutal; legislators of those who regard liberty as license, and law as the instrument of revenge; and rulers of a class whose ideas of government, like their notions of religion, tend directly and inevitably to barbarism.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND ITS RESULTS.

Having given the negro the right to vote and the power to rule, Congress confesses his incompetency for either by insisting that the bayonet of the soldier, the disfranchisement of the citizen, and the supervision of the Freedmen's Bureau are necessary to sustain him in his new relations. By such declarations the dominant party would justify the continuance of military despotism erected within the Southern States. Before we sanction this iniquity, let us examine its results. It found civil governments in successful operation; it abolished those governments, and made the will of brigadier generals supreme for all purposes. Southern elections are ordered, supervised and approved or set aside by district commanders. Southern justice is what the bayonet may provide. Southern law is what the sword may decree.—Southern peace is the patient submission of a conquered people; a peace threatened by impending negro insurrections, which white seditionists are inciting, and liable at any moment to disappear before the terrible tumult of social anarchy. The military governments found business reviving, and enterprise struggling to repair the ravages of the war. They abolished labor, and offered army rations as a premium on negro idleness. The country ceased to produce, and trade and commerce with other sections perished. Capital left a land which promised soon to be given over to confiscation. General poverty followed the encouraged indolence of the laboring classes. Actual and almost universal destitution exists among the people; the unhappy victims of Congressional cruelty must become pensioners upon national charity or perish from starvation.—Hordes of thriftless and discontented negroes, passionate almost to brutality, induced to vice by idleness, incited to violence by evil counsellors, fed and pampered at the public cost, with a great army for their protection, roam at will throughout the land upon a mission of evil, carrying dismay to the hearts of helplessness and innocence, and shocking civilization with the worst of nameless crimes. Such is the condition of the South. A military despotism is over her people. The hand of lawless violence threatens them. Desolation reigns on every hand. About them are the graves of their countless dead. The past is strewn with the wreck of their greatness. Present suffering surrounds them. Their future is thick with peril and dark with gathering misfortune. The foes of the nation are at her feet. Broken in spirit, stripped of fortune, wasted, ragged, wretched and ruined, their situation invoked the magnanimity of kindred manhood and appeals to the generous mercy of a noble enemy.

DISTRESS AT THE SOUTH PRODUCES PROSTRATION AT THE NORTH.

The evil influence of bayonet reconstruction is not confined to the South. The entire country feels it. Northern factories are silent because Southern pockets are empty. Western granaries and storehouses are full, but poverty possesses their ancient market, and their former buyers are now begging bread. A commercial crash is imminent and business stands still and trembles at the prospect. The manufacturing interests of the nation are crippled and almost crushed. The spindle is motionless; the shuttle is silent; the forge and the furnace are deserted; the workshop is vacant; the mill is closed. The hands of the artizan are unemployed and empty; his children are starving, homeless and in rags. The impoverishment of the South throws the entire burden of *taxation* upon the North and West. The Southern States can render no assistance while the government grinds them with an iron heel. If their people shared its benefits they would be impelled to productive ability. As they partake only of its severities, they could not support it if they would, and so long as it oppresses them, if they are fit to be freedmen, they would not support it if they could.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PURPOSE.

The declarations of leading Republicans in Congress leave no room to doubt that the action of that body has been taken with reference to the unity of the Radical party, than the unity of the American Republic. The National Legislature has become a mere machine for the manufacture of Radical majorities. Its material is the worst and lowest class of humanity, barely rescued from the brutality of the savage state by contact with civilization. A system which is based upon negro stupidity, supported by bayonets and designed to secure partisan triumphs through the enslavement of men of our own race, may be instituted here through force and fraud, but if it can endure in this land the American people have learned liberty to no purpose and well deserve to be taught its value under the stern tutelage of tyranny which awaits them in the future of Radical supremacy.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

In its management of our financial affairs, the dominant party has enacted the grossest folly and injustice. Repeated contraction of the currency have caused incalculable commercial disasters. A still more dangerous measure of contraction is now proposed in the Senate, by which the legal tenders are to be withdrawn from circulation and replaced by interest bearing bonds. If property and business do not enter an effective protest, the results will be little short of general ruin.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The national debt amounts of $2,500,000,000. It cost the holders $1,250,000,000.—The party in power would pay it in gold, dollar for dollar. They would give to the bondholders a currency different from and better than that used by the people. Specie for the money lenders and paper for the masses is the end of their financial policy. A discrimination so palpable and unfair is an insult to the popular sense of justice.—By the terms of the act of issue, greenbacks are made legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Even the soldiers of the Republic accepted paper as the price of their toils and hardships. Is the patriotism of cash more valuable than the public devotion, which fights and bleeds, and dies? Labor receives its wages in paper; the products of the farm, the goods of the merchant, professional fees, all prices and values among the people, are paid in paper. If that kind of money is good for the masses, good to buy all things, from the sweat of labor to the blood of valor, why should it not suffice for the redemption of the Federal securities?

EXEMPTION OF THE BONDS.

Under Radical management, the bonds are exempt from taxation. Receiving from the Government the same protection with their property, they pay not a dollar to its support. Such exclusive privilege establishes an aristocracy of money in the midst of a Republic of labor. Toil is taxed; bonds are exempt. Toil produces; bonds consume. Toil builds our public improvements; bondholders enjoy their benefits at no cost. Toil supports our courts, pays our legislators, and defrays the general expenses of the Government; bondholders partake of the blessings of all and contribute to the sustenance of none. A policy which makes labor so completely tributary to capital is anti-republican in its effect upon the masses. We greatly mistake the temper of the people if they do not demand that this wrong be promptly righted by such repeals and enactments as will compel all property alike to share the burdens of taxation.

THE REVENUE SYSTEM.

Radicalism derives the bulk of the Federal revenue from home productions and the necessaries of life. Over sixteen thousand articles, including almost everything that supports life or lightens labor, are now the subjects of taxation. Hence the great disparity between wages and the cost of living. Frauds upon the revenue are another characteristic of the present system. The laws are evaded, the officers are bribed; the country is robbed. Over one hundred millions of dollars were lost last year through downright villainy, and the deficiencies of wealthy knaves must be made good by toiling honesty.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

A large portion of the taxes now raised is applied to worse than useless purposes.—The Freedmen's Bureau costs twelve millions annually, a sum equal to the entire yearly expense of the Government under some of the earlier administrations. That institution feeds, clothes, and supports a host of malignant Southern haters, negro fanatics, and greedy adventurers, backed by the Federal army. It has done more to breed bitterness and discontent among the Southern people than the war itself. The military establishments at the South are another kind of useless and extravagant expenditure. It is costing from sixty to one hundred millions annually. High Radical authority estimates that it will take ten years to reconstruct the South by the present process. The lowest possible amount for which this partisan enterprise can be completed will be eight hundred millions of dollars. Are the people of this nation to be impoverished, in order that the days of niggerism and fanaticism may be long in the land? Are the masses of the country to be mercilessly taxed, robbed and ruined, in order that corruption may prosper, love of power be satisfied, and the supremacy of Radicalism be assured? We look for such a response to these questions as will wipe out the abominations of the bayonet, restore civil and constitutional governments to the South, exclude the African element from the sphere of politics, and re-establish the American Union upon the ancient foundations of equal justice and popular affection.

A REMEDY POSSIBLE.

Let us recur to the remedy for the manifold wrongs to which we have referred.—The reconstruction question, whatever difficulties it may present to bitter partisans, is capable of a safe and easy adjustment through the exercise of an honest and liberal patriotism. The simple application of the principles of the Federal Constitution will remove every obstacle and effect a peaceful, permanent, and satisfactory settlement. If that instrument possesses the perfection with which every lover of his country invests it, it will not be found wanting at the critical juncture. The Constitution which has blessed the people with liberty and crowned this land with greatness will not now prove inadequate to the designs of its authority and leave the vital interests of the Union at the mercy of rude chances and political passions. Let its provisions be applied, and representatives of the South, elected by the only qualified voters of that section, will take their seats in Congress, subject only to the condition imposed upon members from other parts of the land; the natural relations between the Southern States and the General Government will be resumed, and the Union of the States, triumphantly restored, will return in form, in fact, and freedom to the original glory of her first and best estate. The restoration of the South will open the way to great financial relief. When her people are relieved of the domination of the bayonets and the blacks, they will be encouraged to productive pursuits; general prosperity will revive their palsied energies, and their assistance will be happily felt in removing the great burden of debt which now impedes the national progress. The costly national nuisance, the Freedmen's Bureau, will be abolished, and common sense having mastered the situation will decree that negroes, like white men, must either work or starve. The expensive Southern military establishment will be acknowledged unnecessary, and with their disappearance tax-payers will thank God and take courage. A fair taxation of the Federal securities will yield many millions of revenue. The national banks suggest another opportunity o retrenchment. They own between three and four hundred millions in Federal bonds, upon which they draw interest. These bonds are deposited with Government, and for every $100,000 so deposited, they receive $90,000 in national bank notes.—These notes constitute their circulation, and with them they carry on the business, and earn the profits of banking proper.—The interest accruing on their deposited bonds is so much premium paid them, in addition to the regular earnings of their business. They receive the benefit of just ninety per cent. more capital than they have invested, and this gratuitous premium comes from the pockets of the people. Justice requires that this sum amounting to between twenty and thirty millions annually, be saved to the public. The simple process of recalling the national bank notes and substituting for the bonds legal tenders as banking currency will effect the needed result, and another sinkhole for the earnings of laborers will be effectually stopped. In the matter of revenue, fewer articles could be taxed, and through a more perfect and more honest mode of assessment and collection, much larger returns could be realized. Congressional extravagance and corruption should be reformed. Investigating committees should be abolished. Land grants and railroad swindles should be abandoned. The Indian wars, like the last, should be avoided. Terrestrial purchases should be suspended.—Countless other modes of waste and fraud could be corrected, and a portion of the savings set aside for the final redemption of the debt. A sinking fund for this purpose, made up of bond taxation, the premium paid the national banks and the money wasted in Africanizing the South, would redeem every dollar of the debt in less than twenty years. The way to this desired end could be opened by the substitution of legal tenders for the bonds as rapidly as may be consistent with safety. Millions now paid in interest would thus be economized, and, with the aid of a restored and producing South, the end of our financial troubles would speedily approach.

CONCLUSION.

Having thus attempted to set forth your wrongs, and the possibility of a remedy, we now appeal to you to work out the needed reformation. Whatever evils may result from bad government, the people are the sufferers. Whatever reforms are effected must be brought about by and through the people themselves. The people have it in their power to remove the giant iniquities whose shadows darken the land.—They have but to speak, and the enemies of their peace would be powerless, the dignity of the Constitution and the laws will be vindicated, and their now imperilled country rescued from impending danger, purified and strengthened by its trials, will resume its majestic march in the paths of greatness, happiness and freedom. A movement has been inaugurated in this city for the organization of the friends of law and order and honest government, as against the forces of Radicalism in West Virginia. The movement will extend to every county; it will find co-operation in every township and school district in the State. We invite and urge you to join hands in the great work of political redemption.

Other States have taken the lead, and are already enjoying the first fruits of victory. From Connecticut to California, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the people have interchanged the tidings of deliverance, and both oceans have heard their wild shout of gladness and triumph. The Central States of Ohio and Pennsylvania have responded with glorious deeds that yet thrill the nation. The Empire State has arisen with a mighty proclamation for the right, and the manifestation of her power, like the resistless march of a conquering host, points out the path of destiny and bids the nation follow. Already we hear the footsteps of approaching political revolution. It is advancing with an energy that gives assurance of its triumphant progress even unto the end. Let the people of Virginia fall in with the hosts that move to the rescue of our Government and its institutions. While others are fighting and triumphing, let them, too, participate in the struggle and contribute to the result. We invoke your aid in your own behalf, in behalf of good government, and the attendant blessings of justice, liberty and progress. Unite for the restoration of your lost prosperity. Labor for the overthrow of organized fanaticism, corruption and folly. Act, act, act for the sake of peace, Union, freedom and humanity.

RAILROAD MEETING IN MOORE.—At a public meeting held at the Court House in Carthage, on the 20th day of February, 1868, for the purpose of considering the propriety of subscribing stock to the Extension of the Western Railroad as a county subscription, on motion, Col. W. B. Richardson was called to the chair, and Hugh Leach and Richard Street were requested to act as Secretaries. Whereupon the following resolutions were adopted:

Be it resolved, That we, the citizens of Moore county, in public meeting assembled, do recommend to the justices of Moore county to hold an extra term of Moore County Court, on the 12th day of March next, for the purpose of taking this matter into consideration; and we further recommend to said court to issue county bonds to the amount of *two hundred thousand dollars*, pledging the faith of the county for the payment of the same, provided said road is located from Egypt along the Cheraw and Coalfields survey to or near the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, thence the most approved route to the Ashboro' survey; and we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to carry out and sustain the court in this great enterprise.

Resolved, That the managers of the Western Railroad be requested to send the engineer to examine the line indicated in the foregoing resolution, and to report the same to the next meeting of the stockholders.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting appoint the following persons to receive subscriptions to the extension of the Western Railroad, to wit: Col. A. A. F. Seawell, S. M. Carter, William M. Black, William McLeod and L. P. Tyson.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the N. C. Presbyterian for publication, with the request that the Fayetteville News, Raleigh and Wilmington papers copy the same.

W. B. RICHARDSON, *Chairman.*
HUGH LEACH, }
RICH'D STREET, } *Secretaries.*

In conformity with the foregoing resolutions, the Justices are hereby notified to assemble in extra session in the Court House in Carthage, on the 12th of March next. The citizens are respectfully requested to attend.

AARON A. F. SEAWELL,
Chm'n County Court.

SUPREME COURT.—Opinions delivered as follows:

BY PEARSON, C. J. In May vs. *Hanks*, in equity, from Chatham, decree for plaintiff. In Fort vs. Bank of Cape Fear, from Wake, judgment. In Moore vs. Miller, in equity, from Wake, *demurrer* allowed, bill dismissed. In Taylor vs. Miller, in equity from Wake, *demurrer* allowed, bill dismissed.

BY BATTLE, J. In Doe *ex dem* Hall vs. Want, from Craven, reversed, judgment for plaintiff. In State vs. Taylor and Knight, from Edgecombe, no error. In Bryan vs. Hughes, in equity, from Craven, decree to be drawn. In Wood vs. Wood, from Wayne, judgment affirmed.

BY READ, J. In Smith vs. Coble, in equity, from Guilford, *demurrer* overruled with costs, injunction continued to the hearing. In Williamson vs. Fox, in equity, from Mecklenburg, decree for specific performance. In Sneed vs. Smith, *error*.

Henry G. Williams, of Nash, was licensed to practice in the County Courts.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

The "Constitutional Convention,"

(So-called.)

MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 10½ o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pepper, (Chaplain of 40th U. S. colored Troops.)

Mr. Candler moved to adjourn until 7½ o'clock this evening, but withdrew it in order to allow Mr. Hodnett to rise to a question of privilege.

Mr. Hodnett wished to know by what authority the postage on large packets of mail that regularly went from this Hall every day, was paid out of the people's money. He thought that they received high enough *per diem* to pay for their own correspondence.

Mr. Rich rose to a point of order, saying that the gentleman *was not speaking to a question of privilege.*

The Chair thought that a resolution in regard to the matter should be offered.

Mr. Hodnett replied that various Conservative gentlemen had endeavored to call attention to this matter, but had not succeeded in gaining a recognition from the Chair.

He, in the name of the people of the State, and in the name of his constituents, denounced this illegal appropriation of the people's money.

Various other points of order were sprung upon Mr. Hodnett, when he took his seat, saying, "yes, you rule out of order everything that has a tendency to show to the people the reckless extravagance with which you squander their money."

Mr. Candler renewed his motion to adjourn.

Mr. Tourgee moved to amend by saying 10 o'clock, to-morrow, and the motion, as amended, prevailed.

MORNING SESSION.

FRIDAY, Feb. 28, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Warrick (negro.)

Leave was granted the Committe on Internal Improvements to sit during the session of the Convention to-day.

RESOLUTIONS, ORDINANCES, &C.

By Mr. Ellis: A resolution that the mail matter sent by this body at the expense of the State is without precedent and should be at once stopped. Lies over.

CALENDAR.

The ordinance of Mr. King, of Lenoir, allowing the widow of any testator to enter her dissent in certain cases, was taken up.

Mr. Jones, of Washington, thought it should go through the hands of a Committee before action.

Mr. King wished to have a vote on it now.

After some debate it was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Andrews' ordinance, concerning a reduction of the State tax upon Theatrical and Concert Troups, was taken up.

Mr. Abbott thought the present tax amounted to almost a prohibition, and the tax provided for by the ordinance was reasonable, and would, in the end, prove a source of revenue to the people.

Mr. Welker objected.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, favored the passage of the ordinance.

Harris, of Wake (negro), also favored it.

Mr. Colgrove thought they should go on and frame a Constitution, and therefore moved to lay the ordinance on the table. Lost.

Harris, of Wake (negro), called the previous question. The call was sustained.

The yeas and nays were called upon the passage of the ordinance, and resulted—yeas 61, nays 38.

SPECIAL ORDER—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

On motion of Mr. Rodman section 5 was read and adopted.

Section 6 was amended and adopted.

(Section 8 was adopted the other day.)

Section 9 was adopted without debate.

In section 10, Mr. Graham, of Orange, objected to the words "and its (the Supreme Court's) decisions shall be remitted to the Courts below," but, after some little debate, Mr. Graham said he would waive his amendment on this reading, and the section was then adopted.

Section 11 was adopted.

Section 12 already adopted.

Section 13, laying off the Judicial Districts, was adopted.

Sections 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, (26 already passed) 27, 28 and 29 adopted.

Mr. Candler moved an additional section, providing for the election of Justices of the Peace by the qualified voters of the county, to hold office for six years.

Mr. Tourgee said that the committee intended to introduce a section, providing for Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Candler withdrew it at the request of Mr. Rodman, on being told that the committee would report a section covering this ground.

Section 30 was amended and adopted.

Section 31 was adopted.

Mr. Tourgee moved to reconsider the vote on section 24. Carried.

Mr. T. moved to amend, by adding, "and Constitution of the United States."

Mr. Graham, of Orange, said he would have no objection to the words "and Constitution of the United States and laws made in pursuance thereof." He offered an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Tourgee did not desire to give the Judges power at present to enforce any law, in conflict with the laws or Constitution of the United States. He wished to limit their power as to the laws of the *old* State.

Mr. Graham called for the yeas and nays upon his amendment, *which was refused and his amendment was rejected!*

Mr. Tourgee's amendment was put to a vote and carried.

The section was amended as adopted.

The vote on section 26 was, on motion of Mr. Heaton, re-considered.

Mr. Heaton moved to substitute "8" instead of "16" years as the tenure for Judges of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Tourgee objected to the proposed amendment.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, supported it.

Mr. Heaton said that when he first saw the report of the committee after it was determined to make the office elective, he was perfectly astonished at the long term proposed. It was directly in conflict with their action in adopting the popular system. You might as well put a man in for life, as for sixteen years.

Mr. May objected to sixteen years. He did not believe he could hardly go eight.—He thought five or six was long enough.

Mr. Rodman said that the reason that the committee had reported a long term, was because they wished to make the elective system as little objectionable as possible, and to keep the judges from being controlled by party influences. He had, from the first, opposed the elective system, but had yielded to the expressed sense of the Convention. He wished to take every possible precaution to preserve the bench from all temptation and corruption.

Mr. Tourgee opposed any short term.—In his list of objections, he stated that gentlemen nominated by the Convention yesterday, accepted the nomination upon the hypothesis that the terms were to be long ones.

Mr. Congleton moved to strike out "sixteen" and insert "six."

Mr. Jones, of Washington, said that such was the attachment to the present system felt by some of the committee, that they had, before making a definite report, asked instructions of the Convention in the matter. The Convention decided to make the whole Judiciary Department elective by the people. They (the committee) had bowed to their decision and reported accordingly, and he thought that, in respect to those men who had yielded their opinion in this matter, gentlemen should not oppose this fair compromise. He (Mr. J.) was really opposed to the elective system, but his objections had been overruled and he yielded to the expressed wish of the majority, but he thought long terms was now the only safeguards against temptation and corruption.

The question recurred upon Mr. Congleton's amendment, which was put to a vote and lost.

Mr. Tourgee moved to amend Mr. Heaton's amendment by striking out "8" and inserting "12."

Mr. Nicholson said that at first he had opposed the change, but having been overruled, he now favored the long term of office. He would vote for Mr. Tourgee's amendment.

Mr. Ray advocated a short term; he would vote for eight and no more.

Mr. King, of Lenoir, thought long terms the safest course; he would vote for Mr. Tourgee's amendment.

The question recurred upon Mr. Tourgee's amendment; the yeas and nays were called and the vote stood: yeas 45, nays 53.

The question recurred upon the adoption of Mr. Heaton's amendment.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, called for the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained, and the roll being called, the vote resulted, yeas 64, nays 34.

Mr. King, of Lincoln, offered an additional section, to come in between sections 26 and 27, providing for the removal of Judges, on account of mental and physical disabilities, by the Legislature. Lost.

Mr. Heaton moved to amend, by striking out, in line 6, the word "twelve" and insert "six." (Term of Superior Court Judges.)

Hood (negro) moved to amend that amendment by striking out "six" and inserting "eight." Carried.

The amendment, as amended, was adopted.

The section, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Heaton asked the Hall for the use of J. F. Taylor, to lecture on the Judiciary, to-morrow evening.

Mr. Tourgee stated that the Republican State Committee wished to hold a caucus in it on that night.

Mr. Heaton withdrew the application.

On motion of Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, the House adjourned until 7½ o'clock this evening.

NIGHT SESSION.

FRIDAY, Feb. 28, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 7½ o'clock.

The Chair announced the following gentlemen as the committee on the Ashley-Durham affair: Messrs. Daniel, Nicholson, Rich, Ellis and Forkner.

On motion of Mr. Sweet, the report of the committee on Legislative Department was taken up.

Sections 1, 2 and 3 were adopted.

When section 4 was reached Mr. Sweet moved that the supplemental report of the committee be substituted for section 4.

The question was taken first on the caption and carried.

The question recurring on the distribution of the different districts, as reported in the supplementary section,

Mr. Sweet moved the apportionment of the first district be adopted. Carried.

Mr. Sweet moved that the county of Tyrell be transferred from the third to the second district.

The second and third districts were adopted as amended.

The apportionment, as reported, of Senatorial Districts, from No. 4 to No. 20 inclusive, was adopted.

In the first district, Mr. Merritt moved a division—that each county (Person and Granville) have its own Senator.

Mr. Ragland objected.

Mr. Merritt's amendment was put to a vote and lost.

The apportionment, as reported, was adopted for the remaining districts.

The entire section was then declared adopted.

Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 were adopted.

In section 9 Mr. Hay moved to amend by adding a property qualification of five hundred dollars.

Mr. Holt called for the yeas and nays, which were refused him.

The amendment was put to a vote and lost.

The section, as then reported, was adopted.

In section 10 Mr. Abbott moved to strike out the words "House of Commons" and insert the words "House of Representatives." Carried.

Mr. Colgrove offered the following substitute for the whole section:

"Each representative shall be a qualified elector, and reside in the county twelve months before the election."

The Chairman of the committee, Mr. Sweet, accepted the substitute and it was adopted.

Sections 11, 12 and 13 were adopted.

Sections 14 to 27, inclusive, were adopted.

For section 28 Mr. Sweet offered the following substitute, which was adopted:

"The terms of office of Senators and members of the House of Representatives shall commence at the time of their election, and the terms of office of those elected at the first election held under this Constitution shall terminate at the same time as if they had been elected at the first ensuing regular election."

Section 29 was adopted.

Section 30 was amended by the insertion of a proviso, requiring the General Assembly to assemble in 15 days after the ratification of the Constitution by the people.

The section, as amended, was adopted.

The bill, having been read three times, was put on its final passage as a whole, and it was adopted.

On motion of Mr. French, of Bladen, the House adjourned.

MORNING SESSION.

SATURDAY, Feb. 29, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ashley, of the Convention.

A resolution of the late Radical nominating Convention declaring it as the sense of that body that "rebels" should be disfranchised, was read.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, called for the yeas and nays on the motion.

After some colloquy and personal explanations, Messrs. McDonald and Graham insisted upon the yeas and nays being called, but they were refused, and the resolution was tabled by acclamation.

The hour for the special order having arrived,

Mr. Ellis moved to postpone the same to act upon his resolution introduced concerning the mail matter of this body.

The motion *was lost*, and the House refused to postpone.

The Judiciary report was taken up.

Mr. Rodman moved to reconsider the vote on the 29th section. Carried.

He then moved to strike out that portion allowing the Clerk of the Superior Court to appoint a Coroner, and insert: "In case of a vacancy existing for any cause, in any of the offices created by this section, the Clerk of the Superior Court may fill the same for the unexpired term."

Mr. Watts moved to amend by striking out "Clerk of the Superior Court," and say that "the County Commissioners shall appoint the officers."

Mr. Tourgee moved that the report be printed with the amendment. Adopted.

The Homestead majority and minority reports were now taken up and read.

Mr. Rich moved to strike out, in the 1st section, "3" and insert "5."

Mr. Hodnett objected. He said that the first proposition was exceedingly liberal and he opposed the amendment. Three hundred dollars worth of personal property, one thousand dollars worth of real estate, and property for the wife, separate from the husband, he deemed sufficient.

The amendment was put to a vote and adopted.

Mr. Tourgee moved to strike out all after the word "debt," in the 5th line, 1st. section. He advocated his amendment. He thought the latter part of the section would tend to deprive men of the benefit of the present law, (among the few things he could praise the late Legislature for.) He favored the passage of a retrospective homestead law. He was willing to see the report pass its 2nd reading, but thought that final action should be postponed until the matter could be more thoroughly considered.

Mr. Abbott was favorable to a liberal homestead. Many States have $3,000; other $5,000. He had voted for Mr. Rich's amendment, and thought a homestead should be at least for $3,000.

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell: A retrospective homestead of $3,000?

Mr. Abbott: I am not now dealing with that. When it comes up, I will consider it.

Mr. Jones, of Washington, expressed himself as in favor of a most liberal homestead, of a prospective nature, but he thought one of a retrospective nature could not be legally passed by this body. He wished a liberal homestead, and, at the same time, a uniform one, neither too excessive nor too illiberal.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, also favored a homestead law of a retroactive nature.—He was a relief man—come in what shape it would.

Galloway (negro) would vote for a homestead that would protect the widow and the orphan. The colored man did not get the benefit of the present law. He wished one that would protect all and did not tend towards the repudiation of honest debts, and, after discussing the matter at some length, he wound up by saying, in reply to some of Mr. McDonald's allusions, that, whatever he had said or done, he had drawn his *mileage to Raleigh by the right road.*

Mr. McDonald was about to show his papers in regard to the matter, when

Harris, of Wake, (negro) arose to a point of order in the matter, which the Chair sustained, and Mr. McDonald took his seat.

After some debate participated in by Hayes, of Halifax, (negro,) and Mr. Jones, of Caldwell,

Mr. Heaton arose and said that the amendment had a retrospective effect, and it was tinctured with repudiation. That was the issue. The sentiments of the delegate from Guilford (Mr. Tourgee) were well known to be repudiatory, and all who voted for his amendment would vote for repudiation. He was in favor of a liberal homestead, but he could not consistently stand here, after taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and advocate the passage of this measure, which meant nothing more nor less than repudiation.

Hood (negro) did not agree with Mr. Heaton as to this amendment meaning repudiation. He was as much opposed to repudiation as any man on the floor, but would vote for the amendment, as it did not even approach anything like repudiation.

Mr. Abbott said that it was well known that he strenuously opposed anything like repudiation, but he was rather inclined to favor Mr. Tourgee's amendment, as he thought the necessities of the people were so great that some relief should be afforded. He was in favor of not arguing, now, the question, whether a retrospective homestead law was unconstitutional or not, but just say that we exempt so much and let the matter be with the courts, and, if they decided that it was unconstitutional, why, then, the matter would be settled.

Mr. Tourgee said that Mr. Abbott had stated the matter fairly.

The question recurred upon Mr. Tourgee's amendment, the yeas and nays were called for and had, and the vote stood, yeas 50, nays 39.

(When the vote was announced it excited great applause).

The section, as amended, was adopted.

In section 2d, Hood (negro) moved to strike out all after the word "debt," in 9th line.

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, objected; he hoped the amendment would not prevail.

Mr. Tourgee then moved to strike out all after "debt," in the 9th line, down to the end of the 10th line.

The question being divided, the motion to strike out prevailed.

The question recurring on the amendment of Hood (negro), to striking out all after "Constitution," in the 10th line; and it was adopted.

Mr. Tourgee moved to insert, after the word "debt," in the 10th line, the following clause:

"*Provided*, That no sale or mortgage of the homestead shall be of any legal force, in case the owner of the homestead is in debt to the amount of one-third the value of the homestead, unless by the consent of the creditor, and the consent of his wife, signified on her private examination before a Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State."

Mr. Graham, of Orange, was opposed to this tying up a man's property. He was not in favor of a very large homestead, as a very large one would tend to the injury of the poor man. It would effectually kill his credit.

Hood (negro), offered the following substitute, which was adopted:

"*Provided*, That the homestead may be exchanged for other property of the same nature, by the owner thereof, with the voluntary consent of his wife, signified, on her private examination, before a Judge of some Court of this State."

Mr. Candler said that a retrospective homestead law of this nature was nothing more nor less than repudiation, and, if such a thing was incorporated in this Constitution, he would take the stump in his section against the ratification of the Constitution.

Mr. Abbott said that he held *a man in contempt* that allowed such words to fall from his lips in order to intimidate the Convention.

Mr. Candler said he did not think that a youth like him could intimidate the Convention, and he held any man in favor of repudiation in as much contempt as the gentlemen from New Hanover could possibly hold *him.*

Harris, of Wake, (negro,) next spoke in defence of the action of the Convention.

So did Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, and he proceeded to eulogize the *sobriety* of the Convention, when he was called to order by Hood, (negro,) who stated that the temperance question was not under discussion.

Mr. Candler said that it seemed to be the idea of this body, that, frame what kind of Constitution they chose, the Republicans of the State would ratify it.—That was a mistake; they would reject a bad Constitution from their hands as soon as they would reject one coming from the Conservatives, and he did not blame them. He represented a *white constituency*—one holding property and one largely in debt, but still they would, almost to a man, reject a Constitution, coming from what source it might, that contained any clause looking towards repudiation.

Mr. Heaton here asked leave to introduce a resolution requesting Gen. Canby to issue orders enforcing the ordinance in relation to relief, as some of the Superior Court Judges were disregarding it.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution passed.

The discussion of the 2d section was resumed, and after some little debate a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

The Negro-Radical Nominating Convention.

This body met in Tucker Hall, on yesterday morning. The attendance is large, that is of negroes. Three-fourths of those present are negroes; and leaving out Radical members of the so-called Constitutional Convention, (who are in attendance at $8 per day,) at least nine-tenths of the meeting are negroes.

The X. P. G. nominated Dr. Grissom, of Granville, for temporary Chairman, who was so overwhelmed with the doubtful *honor*, that he was only able to stammer out a few sentences of acknowledgment.

Galloway (negro), nominated Dr. Menninger, of Newbern, (white man, so-called) for the temporary Secretary.

W. R. Richardson, of Wake, nominated Marcellus Alford (negro, vulgarly called "Tusk") for Door-keeper; and it was *did*, greatly to "Tusk's" delight. (*Mem:* "Tusk" ought, by all means, to receive fully as much as Jim Jones does in *tother* Convention.)

The committee on permanent officers, afterwards reported the following:

President.—C. L. Harris, (who voted against allowing negroes to testify in the Courts, in the Legislature of 1865-'66.)

A Vice President for each District.—One of whom Handy Lockett was which, and the only "gemman of color" thus honored.

Five Secretaries.—Only one of them a negro, and he rejoiceth in the name of Mabson.

Mr. Abbott moved that a committee on the nomination of candidates for State officers be appointed, to consist of five persons from each Congressional District. After doing so, he proceeded to explain the Judiciary system adopted by the Convention, and hoped that this Convention would instruct the "Constitutional" Convention to make the Supreme Court bench consist of five members instead of three, as at present. There are two of the gentlemen now on the Supreme Court bench, who ought to go on the Republican ticket. If the Republican party did not choose to nominate them, some other party might, and they would be of great strength to either party.

Mr. Henderson, of Davidson, (Windy Billy) eulogized Judges Pearson and Reade. He was satisfied that they should be retained. He hoped the Convention would request the Constitutional Convention to increase the Judges.

Galloway, (negro,) hoped that Col. Rodman would be placed *at the head* of the Supreme Court. Thought there should be five, instead of three, Judges. If there were only three, Col. Rodman should be at the head, and Judges Pearson and Reade *his associates.* Give us these, with W. W. Holden for Governor, and North Carolina will be redeemed.

Mr. W. A. Smith, of Johnston, said that Gen. Abbott had asked the Convention to pass a resolution instructing the Constitutional Convention to increase the number of Supreme Court Judges. He opposed the increase; thought the Court would be stronger with Judge Pearson alone. Was in favor of Judge Pearson, but opposed Judge Reade. Had been for him twenty-five years and always found him wanting. He had made very few speeches for the Whigs, and only one for the Know Nothings, (and that a d—d poor one.) Was in favor of Rodman, notwithstanding he had been a strong secessionist. He was a good Republican now. Judge Pearson was the only Conservative he could take. (This speech was continued at some length in an abusive, profane and indecent strain, and elicited much applause.)

He concluded by saying he was for putting Pearson, Pool and Rodman on, and letting the others go to the d—l.

Mr. Abbott said the gentleman from Johnston had thrown obloquy on a measure which was of the highest importance to the success of the party. He might get up a laugh over it, but he assured gentlemen that it was a serious matter.

After much confusion, the Convention took a recess until 4 o'clock.

—

The "brudderin" met again at 4 o'clock. Some of them had had no dinner, evidently, and looked gaunt and care-worn.

Mr. Abbott withdrew his suggestion in regard to the Judges, and it was finally decided that the delegations from each of the Judicial Districts should recommend some person to be nominated as Judge for such District.

Mr. Hedrick offered a resolution that no person should receive a nomination on the State ticket who is disqualified by the Reconstruction acts of Congress or the Howard amendment.

This was aimed at the X. P. G., and produced great excitement.

Mr. Abbott moved to lay on the table.

Mr. Grissom moved to reject, but withdrew it, and the motion to lay on the table prevailed.

Tim Lee, of Killarney, wished to know by what authority Mr. Hedrick was a delegate, and if he was a citizen of the State, and moved that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the case of Mr. Hedrick.

Mr. Hedrick wished to know if Tim was a citizen of the State, and if so, what made him so.

Tim said that he attained his citizenship by fighting in the Army of the Potomac.—And that he was as good a Republican as the Convention contained.

Mr. Hedrick said that he was born a citizen of the State, and had not forfeited his citizenship.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of State officers; and after a race between Abbott and Hood (negro) to make the nomination, Hood beat Abbott by a length, and nominated the X. P. G.

The nomination was confirmed by acclamation, and the X. P. G., in his usual tedious and prosy style, made a long speech of thanks. He abused his two benefactors, Andrew Johnson and Zeb Vance, and denounced his own favorite offspring—Secession. The niggers yelled—the scalawags shouted—the Yankees "hip-hip hoorayed," and there was a good time generally.

Abbott, determined not to be beat this time, nominated Gen. Dockery for Lieutenant Goveror; but the old gentleman could not think of playing second-fiddle to Secession Billy and declined indignantly and peremptorily.

Sundry other *distinguished* men, including "Windy Billy," were then put in nomination, but further performances were deferred until 7 o'clock, P. M.

P. S. Just as we go to press, at midnight, we learn that the following nominations have been made viz:

Lieutenant Governor—Tod. R. Caldwell, (good!)

Secretary of State—H. J. Menninger, (Yankee.)

Public Treasurer—D. A. Jenkins, (old negro trader).

Auditor—H. Adams.

Superintendent of Public Works—C. L. Harris.

Superintendent of Public Instructions—Pilgrim Ashley (from Cape Cod.)

Attorney General—W. M. Coleman (involuntary refugee from Cabarrus for urgent reasons).

NARY NEGRO!

For the Journal.

To the Farmers of Richmond and Robeson Counties.

We were appointed by the "Lumber River Agricultural Club," a Committee to address you on the subject of Agriculture. We wish you to co-operate with us in forming an Agricultural Society to be called the "Robeson and Richmond Agricultural Society." It is suggested that there be subsidiary club formed in each Captain's District in the two counties, to meet monthly, or as often as seems fit, and then for all these different Clubs to meet at some central point and form a Society. Those who disbelieve in "book farming," and who look with contempt upon an agricultural paper—we have nothing to say—they are beyond our powers of persuasion. It is to the enlightened and liberal-minded farmer that we appeal. All professions have their Societies, and why should not the farmers, the most numerous of all, meet together and compare notes.

David Nixon, the great Georgia farmer, says that from observation he is satisfied that half of the agricultural labor of Georgia is thrown away for the want of *management and proper application.*

We appeal to you for encouragement and co-operation in this great work. Any communication can be addressed to Duncan Johnson, Cor. Sec'y L. R. Agricultural Club, Shoe Heel, N. C.

ROBT. N. FAIRLEY,
JOHN M. JOHNSON,
D. P. MCEACHERN,
Committee.

Col. E. D. Hall.

Col. HALL is engaged this week in canvassing Onslow county. We learn from a a friend who was present, that he addressed, on Tuesday, a very large crowd at Jacksonville. His effort is very highly spoken of, and is said to have given much satisfaction and aroused the people of the county.

A thorough organization of the Conservative party was effected, and Mr. JOHN W. SHACKELFORD was nominated for the Legislature. We expect a great deal of the noble men of Onslow. VANCE and HALL are especially popular in the county, and it will do its full duty to insure their election.

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4—P. M.

SENATE.—The Chair submitted a communication from Chief Justice Chase, which was referred to a special committee.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced the impeachment managers. The managers approached the bar. The accompanying members arranged themselves around the back seats. Mr. Colfax was seated by Mr. Wade. Mr. Bingham read the articles. Mr. Butler's, which quotes largely from the President's most stinging speeches, caused sensation. The Chair said the Senate will take action, and the managers retired.

A resolution admitting to the galleries by ticket, was postponed.

A committee of three Senators was appointed to notify the Chief Justice and conduct him to the Vice President's seat to-morrow at one o'clock.

Several votes indicated a determination on the part of the Senate to adhere to its rules, notwithstanding Chief Justice Chase's letter. The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Imm ediately after the meeting Mr. Jenckes proceeded to urge his article declaring that impeachment would be incomplete without charging criminal intent.

The previous question failed of being seconded, and the article was lost.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, to proceed with the managers to the Senate to present articles.

The Democratic members remained in their seats, others formed a procession and paraded to the Senate chamber.

After their return the Tennessee contested election case was taken up, but postponed.

Gen. Grant directed a report of the number of votes cast for and against the Alabama Constitution.

The Military Committee reported a bill for the protection of soldiers and sailors against the claim agents.

The House then adjourned.

Democratic Gain.

PORTLAND, ME., March 4—Noon.

The Charter election shows a Democratic gain of 386 since fall.

More Democratic Gains.

NEW YORK, March 4—P. M.

The municipal elections generally indicate Democratic gains.

Markets.

NEW YORK, March 5—Noon.

Gold 141. Old bonds 110½; Virginia's 44½; Tennessee's, ex-coupon, 67; new 63¾.

Flour a shade firmer. Wheat quiet at $2 05.—Corn 1 cent better. Rye quiet. Oats dull. Pork quiet at $25. Lard dull. Cotton very firm—sales this morning of 1,200 bales at 25 cents. Freights dull. Spirits Turpentine firmer at 72@73 cents.—Rosin steady—strained $3 50.

MARRIED.

In Beaufort, N. C., on the evening of the 18th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Snowden, at the residence of the bride's father, DUBAND RUMLEY, Esq., Collector of Customs at Wilmington, N. C., to Miss MARY E. PERRY, daughter of Benj. L. Perry, Esq.

On the same evening, by the Rev. Mr. Snowden, at the residence of their father, Mr. DAVID J. RAMSEY to Miss SALLIE E. DUNCAN.

Also, Mr. BENJAMIN L. PERRY, Jr., to Miss ETTA DUNCAN, daughter of Mr. Thomas Duncan.

DIED.

At Hailbron, near Pittsboro', February 18th, 1868, Col. THOMAS HILL, aged 66 years.

He was the son of the late Thomas Hill, of Hyrneham, New Hanover county.

Col. HILL, politically, was a Whig of "Federal" descent, and years ago represented this county in the General Assembly; his election by a Democratic constituency was a flattering testimony to his personal merit.

For many years Col. HILL resided in Chatham county. A successful planter, his operations in Georgia, on an extensive scale, were fortunate, and his annual income from cotton, anterior to the war, was large—ample enough to supply the wants of a generous soul. As a man, he had in a remarkable degree, energy and address; as a gentleman he was the incarnation of the Cape Fear "beau-ideal;" a representative of a generation now nearly extinct—a generation not without vigor of body and mind, but especially distinguished by courtly manners; a generation somewhat artificial, perhaps, but marked by a geniality that won affection, a refinement that repelled vulgarity, and a dignity which commanded respect. The duty a man owes society he scrupulously discharged, cultivating pleasant relations with his neighbors, with a purse open to charity and house devoted to hospitality.

Member of a family remarkable for social excellence, as well as general talents, a family whose polite attainments added lustre to the history of their region, we are loth he should depart without a word of commendation.

True, honest and brave—as shadows gather upon the horizon, let not this fine copy of the traditional gentleman of the "old school" recede from observation unnoted. With hand upon the heart and head uncovered, let us do him reverence.

In New Orleans, La., on the morning of the 10th instant, JOHN P. FULLER, Esq., formerly of Lumberton, N. C., in the 33d year of his age.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	33	@	35
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	8 00	@12	00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	10 00	@15	00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each, 2nd hand	2 25	@	3 25
New	3 25	@	3 75
CANDLES, ℔ lb., Tallow	18	@	20
Adamantine	22	@	23
Sperm	50	@	55
COFFEE, ℔ lb., Java	38	@	40
Laguayra	28	@	30
Rio	21	@	25
St. Domingo	28	@	30
COTTON, ℔ lb., Ord. to Mid'g	21	@	23
Strict Mid'g		@	23
COTTON BAGGING, Gunny, ℔ yd	22	@	24
Dundee	26	@	28
Rope, ℔ lb	8	@	14
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	1 65	@	1 70
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℔ yard	12	@	14
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb	1 60	@	1 70
FEATHERS, ℔ lb	65	@	75
FISH, ℔ bbl., Mackerel, No. 1	20 00	@21	00
No. 2	16 00	@18	00
No. 3	15 00	@16	00
Mullets	8 00	@	9 00
Herring, East	5 00	@	7 00
N.C.roe	00 00	@	9 00
do cut,	0 00	@	0 00
do gross	6 50	@	7 00
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9	@	10
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern Family	12 50	@17	00
Superfine	10 00	@11	00
Fine	9 00	@	9 50
NORTH CAROLINA, Family	13 00	@14	00
Superfine	12 50	@13	00
GLUE, ℔ lb	20	@	25
GUNNY BAGS	30	@	32
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	90 00	@	92 50
GRAIN, ℔ bushel, Corn	1 40	@	1 45
Oats	95	@	1 00
Peas, Cow	1 50	@	1 75
Rice, rough	0 00	@	1 50
Carolina	11½	@	12
East India	00	@	00
HIDES, ℔ lb., Green	5	@	8
Dry	11	@	14
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs., Eastern	1 35	@	1 50
Northern	1 20	@	1 30
IRON, ℔ lb., English, ass'd	8	@	10
American, ref.	0	@	10
American, sheer	9	@	10
Swede	10	@	12
Hoop, ℔ ton	150 00	@000	00
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.) Whiskey,			
Bourbon	2 00	@	4 00
N. E. Rum	3 00	@	4 00
Gin	4 00	@	7 00
Brandy	4 00	@	9 00
LUMBER, (River, Fl'r Bds.	14 00	@18	00
Wide do	10 00	@12	00
Scantling	8 00	@10	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
From store	0 00	@	1 90
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon, Cuba, hhds.	45	@	46
do bbls.	00	@	50
Sugar house	42½	@	45
do bbls.	60	@	45
Syrup, bbls.	60	@	1 00
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.			
Virgin	0 00	@	3 30
Yellow dip	0 00	@	3 80
Hard	0 00	@	2 20
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	2 30
Tar, in ordi	0 00	@	2 40
Pitch, City	2 75	@	3 00
Rosin, pale	4 00	@	4 37½
do No. 1	2 60	@	3 50
do No. 2	2 40	@	2 50
do No. 3	2 30	@	2 40
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal	00	@	66
NAILS, ℔ lb., Cut	6 00	@	7 00
OILS, ℔ gallon, Sperm	0 00	@	3 00
Linseed	1 50	@	1 60
Machinery	2 00	@	2 50
Kerosene	55	@	60
PEA NUTS	2 25	@	2 75
POTATOES, Sweet, bush	1 25	@	1 40
Irish, ℔ bbl	5 00	@	6 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., N. C. Bacon. Hams	18	@	20
Middlings	17	@	18
Shoulders	15	@	16
Hog round	17	@	18
Western Bacon. Hams	18	@	20
Middlings	16	@	17
Shoulders	14	@	15
Lard, N. C.	18	@	19
do North'rn	15	@	17½
Butter, N. C.	30	@	35
do North'rn	45	@	55
Cheese	15	@	20
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.			
City Mess	27 00	@28	00
Thin	00 00	@26	00
Prime	00 00	@25	00
Rump	00 00	@00	00
SALT, Alum, bush.	0 50	@	60
Liverpool, sack, ground.			
cargo	0 00	@	0 00
from store	2 20	@	2 25
American	0 00	@	1 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb., Cuba	12½	@	13
Porto Rico	14	@	15
C	15½	@	16½
B	16½	@	17
A	00	@	17½
Crushed	00	@	18½
SOAP, ℔ lb. Northern, Wilmington,	7	@	11
Ext. Family,	10½	@	11
Family	10	@	10
Chemical	9½	@	10
Pale	7½	@	8
SHINGLES, ℔ M., Contract	3 50	@	4 00
Common	2 50	@	3 00
STAVES, ℔ M., W. O. bbl	00 00	@00	00
R. O. hhd	00 00	@00	00
TIMBER, ℔ M., Shipping	00 00	@11	00
Mill, prime	8 50	@	9 50
Mill Fair	7 50	@	8 00
Mill, inferior to ord	5 00	@	7 00
TALLOW, lb	10	@	11

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, March 5, 1868.

TURPENTINE—During the early part of the week just ended the market was somewhat unsettled, and up to Monday prices had declined 15 cents on hard and 35 cents on soft, closing on that day with sales at $2 15 for former and $3 25 for latter quality, ℔ bbl. of 280 lbs. On Tuesday the market ruled without change in price, but on Wednesday there was an improvement of 5 cents on above quotations, and sales were made at figures given in table below—at which there is a fair demand for distilling purposes. The arrivals for the week have been fully fair—reaching 5,580 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Soft	Hard
Friday	1,100	$3 55	$2 30
Saturday	526	3 50	2 25
Monday	1,804	3 25	2 15
Tuesday	1,570	3 55	2 15
Wednesday	480	3 30	2 30

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Since the close of our last review there has been little or no activity in the market for this article, and prices have been irregular—closing on Wednesday, however, at an advance of one cent, with sales at 66 cents, at which figure there was a moderately active demand, but factors generally were holding higher. This (Thursday) morning no sales have transpired up to the time of closing our enquiries, but we quote the market as steady at above price.—The week's transactions are 711 bbls., as follows:

Friday	100	bbls. at	65	cents	℔ gallon.
Do	64	" "	63	"	"
Saturday	50	" "	63	"	"
Do	74	" "	64½	"	"
Do	35	" "	65	"	"
Monday	8	" "	64½	"	"
Do	105	" "	65	"

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1868.

What the People Say.

The telegraph has announced what Gen. GRANT and Governors GEARY, of Pennsylvania, and OGLESBY, of Illinois, have to say in regard to the impending conflict between the President and Congress. Below we publish some of the assurances which Mr. JOHNSON is receiving of popular approbation of his course, and proffers of popular support with men and money whenever needed. These selections embrace but a few of the multitude of letters and dispatches which are pouring in upon the President. We have an abiding confidence that the American people will maintain the supremacy of the Constitution :

MAYSVILLE, Ky., February 25.—Will one regiment of Irish be of any service to you? Answer.

CONCORD, N. H., February 25.—You are right.—The friends of constitutional liberty in New Hampshire will sustain you.
ANSON S. MARSHALL,
Chairman Democratic S. C. Committee.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, February 24.—An unusually large and enthusiastic meeting of the people of this city is now being held in the rotunda of the State House.

Resolutions have been passed pledging the support of the people to the President in his struggle with the reckless usurpation of despotic Congressional power, and avowing a determination to stand by him at whatever sacrifice and to whatever extent may be necessary to enable him to overcome the foes of public peace and order in the so-called Congress of the United States.
JOHN J. THOMPSON,
W. D. RANKIN,
JOHN M. PUGH.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.—I can raise one thousand men to sustain you from my Second District of New Jersey, if necessary.

ST. LOUIS, February 25.—The people here are with you, and ready almost to a man to sustain you in whatever way may be necessary in upholding the Constitution and resisting Congressional usurpation.

AUGUSTA, ME., February 22.—Your course is approved. Our people are ready to aid you with men or money.

MANCHESTER, N. H., February 23.—As Sumner said to Stanton, "stick." You are right. All of us believe in the propriety of your act. The conduct of Congress has already secured a Democratic majority in this State, and every Democratic voter will aid you when necessary with their lives, their blood, or their treasure, to roll back the tide of Congressional revolution and usurpation.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.—Geary's silly dispatch is the subject of ridicule here. Everybody knows he cannot move even a single company of militia. The masses of our people are with you, heart and soul. Stand firm, as you have done as the defender of the Constitution. Pennsylvania will back you.

CINCINNATI, February 22.—Our foreign population almost unanimously, and a large majority of our native population applaud your course, and are ready when wanted to sustain it with their good right arms.

CHICAGO, February 23.—Keep steadily on.—Oglesby has made himself ridiculous. He knew when he sent that dispatch that it was impossible to fill the bill. When *you* want either men or money, more than half of the able-bodied men in the State will promptly respond to your call.

NEW YORK, February 24.—Our bondholders and business men are seriously alarmed. The revolutionary action of Congress has convinced them that it is only fit for mischief. The whole population looks to you for relief. They will sustain you in preventing the breaking up of the Government. If necessary you can have half a million of men and millions of money.

Andrew Johnson, President:
INDIANAPOLIS, February 24.—Your friends in Indiana send you greeting assurances of support in your fight for the Constitution.

Andrew Johnson, President:
PITTSBURG, PA., February 24.—Your friends here are moving. Remain firm. Be thou ruler even in the midst among thine enemies.
A. G. LOYD, President D. C.,
GEO. H. KEYSER, Vice President D. C.,
WM. MURRAY,
Of the National Union Committee, Alleghany Co.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson:
NEW LONDON, February 24.—At a meeting of the Democrats of New London, held this evening, the following resolution was adopted:
Whereas in view of the present revolutionary attitude of Congress, acting, as its leaders confess, outside of the Constitution of the United States, and in view of the position of the President in resisting such action,
Resolved, That we, the Democrats of the city of New London, pledge him our most hearty support in money, votes, or men.
F. L. ALLEN, Chairman.
B. P. WATROUS, Secretary.

Andrew Johnson, President:
NEW YORK, February 24.—Every decent man in New York city is with you. We will take care of all Governor Geary's men. God bless you. We are ready for the issue.

Andrew Johnson, President:
POTTSVILLE, PA., February 24.—Uphold vigorously the executive and judicial departments of the Government against any cabal that attempts to destroy them, and the people will sustain you.
CHAS. D. HIPPLE,
Chairman Democratic Standing Committee,
Schuylkill county, Pa.

Andrew Johnson, President:
NEW BEDFORD, MASS., February 24.—You will be sustained in executing the laws, under the Constitution in New England. Stand firm.

The following letter from John Hecker, a large flour manufacturer, and the reform candidate for Mayor of New York in 1865, appears in the New York Express of Monday :

NEW YORK, 25 RUTGER'S PLACE,
February 23, 1868.

Reflection upon the startling events which took place in Washington city on Saturday last impels me, as an American citizen, to protest against the arrogant assumption of the dominant power in Congress. The President of the United States, by virtue of the authority conferred by the Federal Constitution and the laws of the country, has deemed it expedient to remove a subordinate officer, and is resisted in the exercise of this constitutional right by the Senate and Congress of the nation, who, regardless of law and time-honored precedents, threaten his impeachment. An imperative obligation devolves upon all who value the preservation and perpetuity of our institutions, who desire the administration of our Government to be conducted in accordance with the principles upon which it was organized, and who feel that our liberties are at stake, to assume a determined opposition to this flagrant abuse of a constitutional privilege. Thus impressed and calling upon all lovers of their country to unite with me, I offer myself and all that I possess to sustain the President in this crisis.

And I hereby declare that I will retain no man in my employ who will support the fanatical party which is now dominant in our national councils; that I will have no intercourse whatsoever with any man who will not uphold the President of the United States in this fearful juncture; and, in the event of impeachment, I call upon all citizens whose sentiments accord with my own to make public their views, and unite as a vigilance committee in his support, and resolve never to yield until our constitutional rights are secured.

Very respectfully,
JOHN HECKER.

What the People Say.

The President continues to receive dispatches daily from all portions of the North, encouraging him in his stand to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution. The following are some of the latest :

ANTI-IMPEACHMENT MEETING.

NEW YORK, February 26.—A call will be made by over one hundred of the wealthiest merchants in the city for an anti-impeachment mass meeting at Cooper Institute on Friday night.

IOWA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

DES MOINES, IOWA, February 26.—The convention is the largest ever held in the State. The delegates to the National Convention are Messrs. Dodge, Finch, Quil and George H. Packer.

ELECTION IN CAIRO, ILL.—DEMOCRATS GAIN 400.

CAIRO, ILL., February 26.—The charter election was held to-day. The Democrats gain over four hundred. Stick to the War Department.
DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

RESPONSE FROM TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

TERRE HAUTE, February 26.—Stand firm in your position in the executive department of the Constitution. Indiana will sustain you with one hundred thousand of her brave, stalwart, and tried men.

General CAREY, the Republican member from the Second District of Ohio, received on yesterday a letter from one of the most influential leaders of the workingmen's organization of Pennsylvania, and a Republican, in which is this sentence : "Ten thousand thanks for your vote against this fearful wrong—impeachment."

Colonel Edward D. Hall.

The nomination of this gentleman as the Conservative candidate for Lieutenant Governor is a just compliment to his abilities and services. The people of New Hanover county most sensibly appreciate the favorable estimation in which their fellow-citizen is held, and believe that the selection will prove popular throughout the State. Colonel HALL has frequently been honored by the people of his native county with important trusts, and that he still retains their confidence in the highest degree, is the best evidence of how he has discharged them. A gentleman of the finest social qualities, a public man of ability and sterling integrity, a soldier of excellent judgment and chivalrous bearing, and a citizen of unblemished reputation, he has won the respect of his fellow men in every position in which he has been placed. His selection to the important position to which he has been nominated in this crisis, displays great judgment on the part of the Executive Committee, and will be gratefully appreciated by Colonel HALL and his friends in this section of the State. We are certain that his name will add strength to the ticket, an assurance which the white people of North Carolina will make good on the days of the election.

Radical Ticket.

If the Radicals had adopted a resolution that no man with a decent character and honorable reputation should be nominated upon their ticket for State offices they could not have "filled the bill" more completely.

Of Holden and Caldwell it is useless and impossible to speak. The fathers of the English language, though anticipating the weakness and wickedness of men, never contemplated the depths to which these two have lowered themselves, and therefore did not fashion words or phrases to suitably represent them.

Jenkins, candidate for State Treasurer, was a negro-trader up to the breaking out of the war, and what money he has was made in the traffic of human flesh. He is now an accepted Radical, and therefore a good friend of the negro.

Harris, we beg pardon, *Colonel* Harris, who desires to superintend public works, was a Colonel of home guards, and was hunting Confederate deserters until the surrender.

Coleman is a young man of bad moral character, and ran away from his home in Concord to avoid the vengeance of a respectable colored man, whose daughter he had outraged. He is a poor lawyer, but will do well enough for the Radicals.

Menninger is a political pedlar from Ohio. Brick Pomeroy tells some hard things about his private character, which we may be forced to publish.

Ashley is a dirty, low fellow, who has made his living among and with the negroes of this city. Should he be elected, his official absence from this place will be of service to our resident negroes, but those of the State will feel the evil influence of this bad man.

God grant that North Carolina may never be cursed by going under the control of such men. Their election will throw a moral and social blight upon the good name and future prospects of the State.

The Radical Pow-Wow.

Judging from the reports of the Radical Convention, and the out-croppings since its adjournment, its session must have been most undignified and disgraceful. Certainly the ticket which it has submitted to the people implies that not one scintillation of decency or honor sparkled in the breast of a single man who composed that body. Its nominees upon the State ticket are without decent personal reputations, and, except Holden, without respectable ability. Their nominations will cause enthusiasm no where, and the Raleigh *Register*, a Radical paper, truly says : "They will be heavy weights to carry, and their nomination by the Convention implies great confidence in the strength of the cause."

Holden's name is, indeed, the synonym of all that is mean, dishonest and hateful to nine-tenths of the white people of North Carolina, and will cost the ticket many thousands of votes. Rejected twice by the white men of the State by majorities, and under circumstances honorable men would have regarded as disgraceful, he now hopes to be foisted upon the people by means of the seventy thousand negroes who have been placed in possession of the ballot-box at the point of the bayonet, and by the disfranchisement of a large portion of the white men by the same process. A man equally devoid of personal and political honesty, a social outcast, a moral bankrupt, with no instincts above those of the miserable negroes by whom, and for whom, he has been nominated, his election would be the worst evil which could possibly be inflicted upon North Carolina, and we recognize in the effort all the glaring dangers of negro suffrage, and the concentrated malignity of political adventurers to the decent and honorable people of the State.

Holden's colleagues are in keeping with himself. Not one respectable name graces the ticket. Divested of all political prejudice, no honorable man, who will take the trouble of investigating the capacity, the character and the record of these men, can conscientiously say they are fit to have the control of the destinies of this State.

There is one marked feature in regard to the nominations. Although the negroes of the State comprise seven-tenths of the voting strength of the Radical party, not one has been placed on the ticket. These men are very willing to admit the political equality of the poor negro on paper, but when paying offices are to be distributed they forget their sable friends. Still this ignorant and deluded race will not see that they are being made the dupes of dishonest demagogues, whose professed love and pretended care are illusive "Jacks-with-a Lantern" which are leading them into the mires and quicksands of destruction.—When they have rendered this race useless as laborers, and get all they can from them as voters, they will be the first to turn their backs upon them and drive them hence. With no honest regard for the negro, and no real interest in the State, they care not what becomes of either to-morrow, if to-day one furnishes the votes, and the other the means, of gratifying their ambition and venality. When too late, these people will regret "in sack cloth and ashes" their desertion of their true friends to take up with strange gods. From our innermost heart we pity them.

The Height of the Ridiculous.

The nomination of D. L Russell, Jr., as Judge for this District, would be a good joke if it was not so serious a matter. We suppose the young man had to be paid something for his desertion of his fellow-citizens, and as the Radicals generally nominate men for offices they are least capable of filling, they put up Russell for a Judge. Well, they evidently know their man. If he knows any law he has not been made familiar with the intricate science of the profession by an extensive practice. We doubt exceedingly if he ever attended to a case, above that of an assault and battery in the County Court. But as orthodox loyalty is sought after and not legal acquirements, we suppose our bench is to become the abode of modern Dogberrys. Long live the State.

Fourth Judicial District.

In addition to the nomination of D. L. Russell, Jr., for Judge of this Judicial District, we learn that the Radicals nominated a Mr. A. W. Fisher, of Bladen county, for Solicitor. We know nothing of this young man, but think he received his license to practice law in North Carolina by virtue of Gen. Abbott's resolution or ordinance, giving that permission to any one proving a good moral character. We understand, however, that he is more of a *sawyer* than a *lawyer*, but the substitution of one letter for another is about the least of Radical outrages of the present day.

New Hampshire.

The Hon. J. G. SINCLAIR, Democratic nominee for Governor of New Hampshire, has written a letter to his friends in Washington, in which he says : "Everything looks well, and we are sure of the State by more than two thousand." We earnestly hope that this noble patriot may not be mistaken in his calculations, for upon the success of the Democrats and Conservatives of the North, rests every hope of the preservation of the Constitution and the prosperity of the country.

Judicial Districts.

The Convention, so-called, has abolished County Courts, and has divided the State into twelve Judicial Districts, as follows :

FIRST DISTRICT.
Currituck, Perquimans, Hertford, Camden, Chowan, Bertie, Pasquotank, Gates.

SECOND DISTRICT.
Tyrell, Beaufort, Edgecombe, Hyde, Martin, Washington, Pitt.

THIRD DISTRICT.
Craven, Greene, Wayne, Carteret, Onslow, Wilson, Jones, Lenoir.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
Brunswick, Columbus, Robeson, New Hanover, Bladen, Duplin, Sampson.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
Cumberland, Richmond, Stanly, Harnett, Anson, Union, Moore, Montgomery.

SIXTH DISTRICT,
Northampton, Wake, Johnson, Warren, Nash, Granville, Halifax, Franklin.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
Person, Randolph, Caswell, Orange, Guilford, Rockingham, Chatham, Alamance.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.
Stokes, Rowan, Surry, Forsythe, Davie, Davidson, Yadkin.

NINTH DISTRICT.
Union, Lincoln, Rutherford, Cabarrus, Gaston, Polk, Mecklenburg, Cleveland.

TENTH DISTRICT.
Iredell, Caldwell, Alexander, Burke, Wilkes, McDowell.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.
Alleghany, Mitchell, Buncombe, Ashe, Yancey, Watauga, Madison.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.
Henderson, Macon, Cherokee, Transylvania, Jackson, Haywood, Clay.

Call for the National Democratic Convention.

The National Democratic committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic Convention, at a meeting held this day at Washington, D. C., voted to hold the next Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States on the 4th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., in the city of New York.

The basis of representation, as fixed by the last National Democratic Convention, is double the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress of each State under the last apportionment.

Each State is invited to send delegates accordingly.

S R Lyman,	George H Paul,
Josiah Minot,	D O Finch,
H B Smith,	Isaac E Eaton,
Wm M Converse,	Thomas Haynes,
Gideon Bradford,	William McMillan,
W G Steel,	William Aiken,
W A Galbraith,	A H Chappell,
John A Nicholson,	George A Houston,
Odin Bowie,	Joseph A Rozier,
James Guthrie,	A B Greenwood,
L S Trimble,	John W Leftwick,
Rufus P Ranney	Thomas Sweeny,
W E Niblack,	John Patrick,
Wilber F Storey,	James W McCorkle,
W L Bancroft,	W L Sharkey,
Louis V Bogy,	John Hancock,

John H McKinny.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman,
FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary.
Washington, Feb. 22, 1868.

Locomotive Building.

The business of building locomotive is one that is rapidly increasing both in America and in Europe. It is announced that the number of locomotives added, during the six years, 1860 to 1866, inclusive, to the rolling stock of the railways of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland was no less than 1,969. In 1866 each engine earned $23,485 gross revenue, and ran 17,576 miles.

England will have to pay over a million and a half pounds sterling a year simply for the water used by its Abyssinian army. It has to be distilled at a cost of two shillings a gallon.

For the Journal.

The South—Past and Present Interests Reviewed—Diversified Industry Our only Hope of, and Sure Road to, Prosperity.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Feb. 24, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS :—I have read with much satisfaction various letters and some editorials, within the last few months, about farmers, farming, labor, crops, &c., of the South, which have appeared in your valuable "Journal," and I hope not without profit. As your columns seem to be open for a free discussion of these all-important subjects, I propose to do so in a few *short* communications in the form of *letters*. The impression with the most of our people, that the abolition of slavery has prostrated and ruined the country, to *some* extent, is true; but that it is altogether so, is certainly erroneous. It may be a blessing in disguise, at least we ought to try to think so. It has ruined the *negro*, there is nothing more certain than that, and is the beginning of his gradual extinction from the land. It has also limited the production of cotton, tobacco and sugar here.

The malignity and hatred of the United States ("so-called") Congress, as exhibited in the onerous and unjust tax on cotton, will soon find but little substance to work on and it a fruitless source of revenue; for I honestly believe that our people will soon find it to be to their interest to abandon the production of it altogether, as an article of exportation in the crude state, and the tax only hastens the time, and if they would tax it two dollars and a half a pound instead of two cents and a half, so as to kill it out of the way at once, so much the better it would be for the people of the South. But to my subject. If the abolition of slavery is not the sole cause of our prostration, what is it that is? To answer this question to my satisfaction, only requires a few words of the history of the farmers and people of the South, and a little contrasting of their policy with the course pursued by the same class of men in other parts of the country and world generally. It may surprise your readers to tell you in the early history of the South men were opposed to free schools, and to *newspapers* too, but if the historian has given us correctly the facts, it is nevertheless true. Sir Wm. Berkley, one of the first Governors of Virginia, in reply to enquiries made of him by the British Lords' Commissioners, is reported as saying, among other things, "But I thank God there are no free schools or printing," and concluded with these words: "God keep us from both."

All lovers of learning and a general diffusion of knowledge, rejoice to know, however, *how little* the future generations of glorious "Old Virginia" partook of the feelings and notions of her Sir William.—Then came the detestation and opposition of the people to internal improvements by the States or general government, which too soon gave way to an appreciation of them, limited only by their importance and the means of the State to build them up. These prejudices and singular notions of our people have thus passed away, and for education, perhaps, nothing more could have been done, than has been done, and the same may be said of internal improvements. But it is to be regretted that our whole people, statesmen as well as others, seemed to have forgotten that these things alone, though all important, could *not* make us a great, thriving and self-sustaining community. There appeared to be one grand leading controlling *erroneous* idea, which could not be gotten rid of, everybody, *every* generation from the earliest settlers in the South down to the present day, have pursued the very same beaten tract, and it is so indelibly fixed in us, in this living, *moving* generation, that there is scarcely a lingering hope of a change.—That idea is this, that we must necessarily pursue a policy of "*growing agricultural products for exportation and importing everything.*" Now we come by this notion honestly, for it was one of the imported ideas brought here by the lords. Proprietors sent over here by England to colonize the country more than two hundred years ago, for we are told "the brick, iron work and much of the wood work" of their houses were "*imported.*" And "ships from England brought them their annual supplies of merchandise in exchange for their crops of tobacco, while smaller crafts came with the products of the New England fisheries and of the West India plantations, to barter for their *tobacco, wheat or corn.*" It was quite natural to see how this thing came about between England and these States, everything must be tributary to her, and in colonizing this country, you may be sure she did not intend to lose by it, and being all of one family, the interest of the mother country was fondly cherished and promoted. England could do the manufacturing and have the carrying trade, and the colonies would grow agricultural products for exportation and import everything they needed, manufactured articles and many things that were not manufactured. Just like we are doing now. In order that this system might be continually kept up as the population of the colonies increased, large premiums were offered by England, to induce and stimulate all sorts of productions, first for wine, then raw silk, and then I know not what, but almost anything of the earth's production, but no premiums for manufactured articles.

Up to the Revolutionary war of 1776, and the final separation of the colonies from their mother country, this state of things continued, and strange to say, has been going on ever since, only we get no premiums for our kindness or what we raise.

In 1794 a new impetus was given to the South, and the commerce of the world, by the discovery of the cotton saw-gin by Eli Whitney, of Georgia. It so stimulated the production of cotton as to, at once, place it "foremost among our national exports." And its influence upon the industrial interest of the human race is without a parallel. It completely controlled everything, and, with the people of the South, there were soon but two leading ideas. "*Negroes and cotton*" overshadowed everything else, and thus, to this day, rendering hopeless the advantages of a "diversified industry." It is negroes and cotton yet, and the same old idea of exporting agricultural products and importing everything at an expense of countless millions of money to our people every year, that so terribly distresses us now. Just think for a moment of the vast sums of money the hard earnings of our distressed people, that is even now being annually paid to the outside world for exporting and manufacturing our products, and bringing them back to us in the form of merchandise, together with such other things of absolute necessity, that we might but neglect to raise and manufacture, such as "Northern" pork, bacon, beef, butter, cheese, hay, corn, flour, Irish potatoes, wine, whiskey, brandy, horses, mules, all sorts of implements of husbandry and other manufactured articles, and worst of all, *worthless* fertilizers, etc., all of which, by a properly diversified system of industry, might be saved to the South. It is this suicidal policy of our people which causes us to feel so *keenly* the abolition of slavery. Had our policy been dictated by reason and true political economy in the past, the false ideas of "more negroes" and "more cotton" would long since have given way to the surer and more certain ones of a general industry, and, instead of our great States being deserts with famishing households, as they now are, we would be prosperous, wealthy and happy, for I verily believe the late terrible war would have been avoided by it. Will not our people "learn wisdom from poverty" and change their system? Who can doubt it?

After the establishment of our independence and government, it did not take the people of New England and the other Northern States long to see what was their true policy to pursue. They knew the government would encourage all kind of manufactures, and give them full protection by excessive duties levied upon those imported. It was certain, too, that they could not profitably produce cotton; the money, therefore, that *their* negroes would bring "down South," would be worth more to them than the negroes would be, so they were sent down here and sold to the cotton planter, and being thus, to a great extent, provided with ample means, and assured protection, they went to work; all branches of industry receiving at once the care and attention necessary to provide for all the wants of the people. Well may it be said of them, that they saw "the advantages of a great variety of industry;" "one of the highest of which, was the fact that, all classes and capacities, young and old, male and female, could be furnished with something to do, and with a motive for doing it, and thus labor in some form become the rule, to which there were few exceptions." "Consumers and producers are at each others door, or commingled in the same household, and carriers and go-betweens absorb but a small portion of industry." "Excess of production and great expense of transportation are alike unknown." Much the greatest number of their people are engaged in commerce, their fisheries, manufactures, and in the mechanic arts, and the farmers there reap a golden harvest in supplying them with the demands for the inner man. Now we have lost our long cherished institution of slavery, and with it the profitable production of cotton. I look upon the labor of the negro as also lost to us and the world to a great extent. We are now for the first time in our history like the balance of mankind, and that peculiarity, as slave-holders, which made our system what it was, and which so much distinguished us from the balance of the world, no longer exist. A new era is upon us, the revolution which has been so suddenly brought about by the abolition of slavery, at once confounds us. We are at a dead lock and cannot go forward, for our surroundings are such that we know not what to do, and sadness and gloom hover over all the land. *Why?* Simply because we have tried the old machinery and *it will not work.* Growing agricultural products for exportation and importing everything, doubtful policy at any time. Sad experience of a few years has taught us, "*will not pay,*" if done with radicalized, Union-leagued freedmen, or free and hired labor of any kind, and this whole system, cotton and negroes, must all go down together in one common grave. We must now take up our march on the real path of progress, *a diversified industry.* We must duplicate the work of other lands and parts of the world, study more the teachings of their political economy, make their system our system, plant the same sort of crops they plant, cultivate and improve our lands just like they do, raise all kinds of stock, encourage manufacturing and the machine arts, and "no longer neglect the inestimable gifts of God in our midst or spurn the labor of man."

Let the idea of raising cotton or any other agricultural product for exportation in a crude state, and importing everything, be transferred to heathen India, Egypt, Algeria, Australia and the South American and Central American States, and blotted from the memory of our people forever.

What, then, is the first grand step for us to take? This is no ordinary question for us, contemplate as you will. First of all then is, let us prepare for an abundant harvest; let us bend all our energies to that. Let this Southern land and country once more rejoice in the superabundance of something to eat. Let the *fearful* cry of hunger and starvation once more be hushed, and let our land be a land of plenty, yea, a land of milk and honey, and then the manufacturer, the mechanic, the artisan, the *skilled farmer*, can come here with a prospect and hope of entering largely into the competition of the world, for their wants can then be supplied at *their doors*, at the same rates and even less than they now are in other lands. And with a system of universal industry that would thus soon be built up among us, that tide of emigration thither, of skilled labor and even capital, so much talked about, and *so much needed here*, would set in from all parts of the world, if it ever does, *and not until then.* And why not? Have we not coal, iron and copper ore, the precious metals, cotton, wool and all other material for manufacturing purposes in boundless extent, with water power unsurpassed, sufficient to turn the machinery of the world? Surely we have. Have we not a climate and scenery the most beautiful, grand and pleasant that man ever saw or felt? Have we not a soil unsurpassed in fertility and variety of production, and facilities for cheap transportation equal to any? Most assuredly we have. Is there anything, then, in the way of progress, "radicalism" excepted, but our own heedless, "Old Rip Van Winkle" idea that has always been our besetting sin?

Fellow-citizens and fellow farmers, think over these things and let us *change our system to suit the times*, and from our folly in the past and our present poverty learn real wisdom and

PROGRESS.

THE ELECTIONS.

DEMOCRATIC GAIN IN HOLLIDAYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

The Democrats carried the town election in Hollidaysburg, this State, on Saturday, by a majority of 65—a gain of 40 over last Fall. The people are all right.

Reading Gazette.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK.

From the Albany Argus.

WATERTOWN, Feb. 21, 1868.—We had a sharp fight at our town meeting on Tuesday, and on a full vote succeeded in beating the Radicals by 40, which is a gain of 87 since last November. We elected all of our inspectors of election, an occurrence which has not taken place before in twelve years.

We elected a supervisor in Alexandria by a large majority—a gain over last year of 116.

We elect supervisors in Lyme, Henderson, and Lorraine, which makes a gain of over four over last year. You can be assured that Jefferson county is not to be the last to come into the Democratic fold; and although she has been one of the most Radical in the State, you can count on her next Fall as giving a Democratic majority.

S.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

The Democrats have made some handsome gains on their vote in Cortland county. In the town of Preble the gain is 55; in Truxton, over 60; in Cortlandville, 320. Full returns from the county have not been received.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President on Monday sent back to the Senate the messages previously sent on Saturday, but which reached the Capitol after the adjournment of the Senate. One of them nominates Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr., of Ohio, to be Secretary of War. The other is a reply to the Senate resolution of Friday night, relative to the appointment of General Thomas as Secretary of War *ad interim*. The latter is a lengthy document, covering thirty-seven pages of foolscap.—The crowded state of our columns compels us to present an abstract of its contents.

The President briefly refers to the fact that each of his predecessors had exercised the prerogative of removal, and that the Supreme Court had decided that the authority was lodged in the Executive by the Constitution. He then says :

It is only necessary, then, that I should refer to the power of the Executive, under the laws of the United States, to remove from office a Secretary of War. The resolution denies that under these laws this power has any existence; in other words, it affirms that no such authority is recognized or given by the statutes of the country.

What, then, are the laws of the United States which deny the President the power to remove that officer? I know but two laws which bear upon this question. The first in the order of time is the act of August 7, 1789, creating the Department of War, which, after providing for a secretary as its principal officer, proceeds as follows :

"SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be in the said Department an inferior officer, to be appointed by the said principal officer, to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, and to be called the chief clerk in the Department of War, and who, whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, shall, during such vacancy, have the charge and custody of all records, books, and papers appertaining to the said Department."

It is clear that this act, passed by a Congress many of whose members participated in the formation of the Constitution, so far from denying the power of the President to remove the Secretary of War, recognizes it as existing in the Executive alone, without the concurrence of the Senate or any other Department of the Government. Furthermore, this act does not purport to confer the power by legislative authority, nor in fact was there any other existing legislation through which it was bestowed upon the Executive. The recognition of the power by this act is therefore complete as a recognition under the Constitution itself; for there was no other source or authority from which it could be derived.

He then quotes the first section of the civil tenure act of March 2, 1867, and in reference to its concluding proviso says :

The proviso that follows proceeds to fix the term of office of the seven heads of departments, whose tenure never had been defined before, by prescribing that they "shall hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." Thus, as to these enumerated officers, *the proviso* takes from the President the power of removal, except with the advice and consent of the Senate. By its terms, however, before he can be deprived of the power to displace them, it must appear that he himself has appointed them. It is only in that case that they have any tenure of office, or any independent right to hold during the term of the President and for one month after the cessation of his official functions. The proviso, therefore, gives no tenure of office to any one of these officers who has been appointed by a former President beyond one month after the accession of his successor.

He further states that the only appointment ever conferred upon Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War was that conferred by Mr. Lincoln; and after noting the distinction between members of the Cabinet and other civil officers established by the proviso above alluded to, says :

The consequence is, that as to my Cabinet, embracing the seven officers designated in the first section, the act takes from me the power, without the concurrence of the Senate, to remove any of them that I have appointed; but it does not protect such of them as I did not appoint, nor give to them any tenure of office beyond my pleasure. * * * * *

It would be a violation of the plain meaning of this enactment to place Mr. Stanton upon the same footing as those heads of departments who have been appointed by myself. As to him, this law gives him no tenure of office. The members of my Cabinet who have been appointed by me are by this act entitled to hold for one month after the term of my office shall cease; but Mr. Stanton could not, against the wishes of my successor, hold a moment thereafter.

He asserts that under this construction of the tenure-of-office act he has never doubted his power to remove Mr. Stanton, but says that, owing to doubts which existed as to the construction of the law, he, from the first, "deemed it desirable that at the earliest possible moment those doubts should be settled, and the true construction of the act fixed by decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. My order of suspension in August last was intended to place the case in such a position as would make a resort to judicial decision both necessary and proper. My understanding and wishes, however, under that order of suspension, were frustrated, and the late order of Mr. Stanton's removal was a further step towards the accomplishment of that purpose."

In respect to so much of the resolution as relates to the designation of an officer to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, I have only to say that I have exercised this power under the provisions of the first section of the act of February 13, 1795, which, so far as they are applicable to vacancies caused by removals, I understand to be still in force.

The legislation upon the subject of *ad interim* appointments in the executive departments stands, as to the War Office, as follows :

"The second section of the act of the 7th of August, 1789, makes provision for a vacancy in the very case of a removal of the head of the War Department, and upon such a vacancy gives the charge and custody of the records, books, and papers, to the chief clerk."

Next, by the act of the 8th of May, 1792, section 8, it is provided that in case of vacancy occasioned by death, absence from the seat of government, or sickness of the head of the War Department, the President may authorize a person to perform the duties of the office until a successor is appointed or the disability removed.—The act, it will be observed, does not provide for the case of a vacancy caused by removal.

Then, by the first section of the act of February 13, 1775, it is provided that in case of any vacancy the President may appoint a person to perform the duties while the vacancy exists.

He then quotes the act of the 20th of February, 1863, which he says, "with some modifications, re-enacts the act of 1792, and provides, as did that act, for the sort of vacancies so to be filled; but, like the act of 1792, it makes no provision for a vacancy occasioned by removal. It has reference altogether to vacancies arising from other causes. According to my construction of the act of 1863, while it impliedly repeals the act of 1792 regulating the vacancies therein described, it has no bearing whatever upon so much of the act of 1795 as applies to a vacancy caused by removal. The act of 1795, therefore, furnishes the rule for a vacancy occasioned by removal—one of the vacancies expressly referred to in the act of the 7th of August, 1789, creating the Department of War." After discussing the question whether the act of 1863 repeals that of 1795, he says :

It may be, however, that in this, as in other cases of implied repeal, doubts may arise. It is confessedly one of the most subtle and debatable questions which arise in the construction of statutes. If, upon such a question, I have fallen into an erroneous construction, I submit whether it should be characterized as a violation of official duty and of law.

The message concludes as follows:

I have deemed it proper, in vindication of the course which I have considered it my duty to take, to place before the Senate the reasons upon which I have based my action. Although I have been advised by every member of my Cabinet that the entire tenure-of-office act is unconstitutional, and therefore void, and although I have expressly concurred in that opinion in the veto message which I had the honor to submit to Congress when I returned the bill for reconsideration, I have refrained from making a removal of any officer contrary to the provisions of the law, and have only exercised that power in the case of Mr. Stanton, which in my judgment, did not come within its provisions. I have endeavored to proceed with the greatest circumspection, and have acted only in an extreme and exceptional case, carefully following the course which I have marked out for myself, as a general rule, faithfully to execute all laws, though passed over my objections on the score of constitutionality. In the present instance I have appealed, or attempted to appeal, to that final arbiter fixed by the Constitution for the determination of all such questions. To this course I have been impelled by the solemn obligations which rest upon me to sustain inviolate the powers of the high office committed to my hands. Whatever may be the consequences merely personal to myself I could not allow them to prevail against a public duty so clear to my own mind and so imperative. If what was possible had been certain; if I had been fully advised when I removed Mr. Stanton that in thus defending the trust committed to my hands my own removal was sure to follow, I could not have hesitated, actuated by public considerations of the highest character. I earnestly protest against the resolution of the Senate which charges me, in what I have done, with a violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1868.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—General Thomas lays His Damages against Stanton at Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, and Applies for a *quo warranto* Against Him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—Noon.

General Thomas lays his damages against Mr. Stanton at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and has applied for a *quo warranto* against him.

The President took no part in the proceedings.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27—P. M.

SENATE.—Nothing of general importance was transacted in this body to-day.

HOUSE.—A bill was presented for bridging the Ohio River at Paducah.

Mr. Raum, of Illinois, opposed the bill because the whole railroad system South gauged differently from Northern roads, expressly in view of the separation of the two sections. The bill was passed.

A bill was also passed for constructing a postal bridge over the Ohio at Licking River.

The consideration of civil appropriation bill was resumed.

Mr. Colfax read to the House a letter from the Chief of Police of New York to the Chief in Washington, containing a statement that Tal. P. Shafferer reported that one hundred and sixty pounds of nitro-glycerine was in unauthorized hands. The New York Chief of Police feared that it was intended for Washington.

The communication seemed to create more alarm than merriment.

The House then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention has elected delegates favorable to Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, and instructed them to vote as such.

The impeachment matter made no progress to-day.

Several parties interested in Alabama's admission were before the Reconstruction Committee to-day urging promptness.

The recent fire on the corner of 15th and F streets destroyed a large amount of proofs and documents in cotton cases, principally from Savannah and Charlestop. The owners and the counsel are inconvenienced thereby.

From Raleigh—The Radical Nominating Convention (so-called).

RALEIGH, Feb. 27—P. M.

The Convention met to-day and adjourned at an early hour to attend the Radical nominating Convention.

That body up to 3½ o'clock had made the following nominations: For Governor, W W Holden, of Wake county; Lieutenant Governor, Todd R Caldwell, of Burke county; Secretary of State, H J Meninger, of Ohio; Public Treasurer, D A Jenkins, of Gaston county; Auditor, Henderson Adams, of Davidson county; Superintendent of Public Works, C L Harris, of Wake county; Superintendent of Public Institutions, Rev S S Ashley, of Massachusetts; Judges of the Supreme Court R M Pearson, present Chief Justice; R P Dick, of Guilford county; W B Rodman, of Beaufort county, and perhaps two more. Superior Court Judges, first circuit, C C Pool, of Pasquotank county; second circuit, E W Jones, of Washington county; third circuit, C R Thomas, of Craven county; fourth circuit, D L Russell, jr, of Brunswick county; fifth circuit, R P Buxton, of Cumberland county. There are seven others to be nominated.

The following nominations were made by the district meetings held here:

First Congressional District—John R. French of Washington city, said not to be a citizen of this State.

Second Congressional District—Col. David Heaton, of Ohio.

Fourth Congressional District—Colonel J. T. Deweese, of Illinois.

It is said that J. H. Harris (negro) was first nominated, but declined, giving as a reason that the Radicals in Congress did not wish negroes elected to that body.

The Alabama Election—A Conservative Colored Man Killed by a Violent Radical Negro.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 27—P. M.

The returns from all the counties in which elections have been held have been received, but their publication is still prohibited.

A negro man who was known as being opposed to the League and as having used his influence to keep negroes from voting, was killed by a violent Radical negro last Monday night about twenty miles from this city.

There are 26,228 buildings, valued at $30 801,948, in St. Lou